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PART II-A

Notifications relating to Minor Administrations

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 1st August 1947

No. 685-F.S./47-III.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him in the Government of India, Department of Food Notification No. PY-603(2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, with the previous concurrence of the Central Government and in supersession of his Notification No. 685-FS/47-II, dated the 23rd May 1947 the Chief Commissioner is pleased under section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946 (XXIV of 1946) to prohibit, with immediate effect the separation of cream from milk for public sale as cream, butter or in any other form except under a license to be issued by the District Magistrate subject to such conditions as the District Magistrate may prescribe—

The District Magistrate may prescribe conditions with respect to all or any of the following matters namely :—

- (a) The quantities of milk to be separated daily by each owner of separating Machinery,
- (b) The persons from whom the milk shall be received for purposes of separation and the quantities of milk to be received from them,
- (c) The manner in which the milk is to be separated and sold after separation,
- (d) The persons to whom the cream, butter or other product of separation and the separated milk remaining shall be sold or otherwise disposed of,
- (e) The hours during which the separating apparatus shall be operated and
- (f) The manner in which separated milk shall be coloured by owners of separating machinery or vendors of separated milk.

The District Magistrate may also prescribe the forms in which licensees shall maintain their accounts.

By order,

K. SHAH ZAMAN,
Deputy Secretary.

Quetta, the 5th August 1947

No. A/80(47)-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 13, 14 and 62 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules.

I.—Short Title.

Rule 1. These rules may be called 'The British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947'. They shall come into force on the 1st August 1947.

II.—Definitions.

Rule 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(i) 'Regulation' means Excise Regulation 1915 (I of 1915).

(ii) 'License' means a license granted for a distillery under section 14 of the Regulation.

(iii) 'Inspector' means the Inspector in charge of distillery and includes Sub-Inspector.

(iv) 'Wash' means a saccharine solution from which, after distillation, spirit is obtained.

(v) 'Bub' is a composition itself in a state of fermentation prepared for addition to wash, to promote fermentation.

(vi) 'Low wines' means impure spirits produced from the first distillation of the wash in a pot-still.

(vii) 'Feints' means that portion of the distillate from the low wines which is considered unfit by reason of its impurities to be collected in the spirit receiver.

(viii) 'Spirit' means both finished and unfinished spirit.

(ix) 'Rectified spirit' means spirit of a strength of 43 degrees or more overproof.

(x) 'Receiver' means any vessel into which the worm of a still discharges.

(xi) 'Spent Wash' means the residue left after the wash has been exhausted of spirit.

(xii) 'Spent Lees' means the residue left after unfinished spirit has been redistilled.

(xiii) 'Spiced spirit' means spirit redistilled after the addition of flavours and spices to plain spirit.

(xiv) 'Special spiced spirit' means spiced spirit approved by the Excise Commissioner for issue as special spiced spirit. It includes matured spirit more than two years old.

(xv) 'Malt Whisky' means whisky manufactured from malt only.

(xvi) 'Matured whisky' means whisky matured in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(xvii) 'Distillation' includes redistillation.

(xviii) 'Indian-made foreign liquor' means plain country spirit sophisticated by the use of essences, colours and flavours of whisky, brandy, rum and gin, and such other brands which may be approved by the Excise Commissioner.

(xix) 'Denatured spirit' is a spirit of at least 50 degrees overproof rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption as prescribed in rule 19 of these rules.

III.—Grant of Licenses.

Rule 3. (1) Any person desiring to obtain a license for a distillery under section 14 of the Regulation, may apply to the Excise Commissioner.

(2) Every application for a license for a distillery shall be in writing in the form Exc-78 and shall be accompanied by :—

(a) a correct plan of the premises which the applicant proposes to use for the purposes of his business under his license and of the buildings existing or to be erected thereon, for the said purposes ;

(b) a list and plans of all warehouses, store-rooms and other places appertaining thereto, or to be used in connection therewith ; and

(c) a certificate from the Civil Surgeon or the Municipal Health Officer that there is no objection on sanitary grounds to the construction of distilling premises, or to the distillation of spirit on the site and in the building shown in the accompanying plans.

(3) No license shall be granted unless and until the applicant therefor has :—

(a) deposited as security for the fulfilment of all the conditions of his license a sum, to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner, which shall not be less than Rs. 2,000 or more than Rs. 3,000 in amount ; and

(b) satisfied the Excise Commissioner that the proposed buildings, plant and apparatus to be used in connection with the business of distillation, storage and issue of spirit are built in accordance with the prescribed regulations and that due precaution has been taken against fire.

(4) The license shall be in form Exc-79 and is not transferable except with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

(5) The licensee shall not take any license for the sale of country spirit, foreign liquor, rectified or denatured spirit or enter into partnership with any person holding such a license.

(6) The licensee shall not sublet, alienate, transfer or effect any alteration in the partnership save with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

IV.—Period of Licenses.

Rule 4. (1) Licenses are granted without limit of the period for which they are in force, but can be cancelled for breach of the terms, or can be determined by the Excise Commissioner after one year's notice.

(2) If the licensee ceases to work the distillery without giving notice as required in his license, or if he ceases to work the distillery within the period of such license, the Excise Commissioner may take possession of the distillery and its plant and work it by himself or by the agency of any person authorised by him in that behalf for a period equivalent to the period of notice or unexpired period of notice as the case may be.

(3) In the case mentioned in the foregoing sub-rule, the licensee shall be entitled to receive from Government such reasonable rent for the use of the buildings and plant as shall be determined by the Excise Commissioner.

(4) If a license is revoked, cancelled or determined the licensee shall dispose under the conditions of his license of his stock of spirit, apparatus, storage vessels and other distilling plant in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may direct.

(5) The licensee may not hypothecate the whole or any part of the licensed premises without the previous written sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

V.—Inspection

Rule 5. (1) All material and ingredients intended to be used in the manufacture of spirit in the distillery shall on their arrival in the distillery, be brought to the Inspector and weighed, measured or counted in his presence before being put into the store rooms set apart for them. The Inspector shall examine the ingredients to ensure that nothing unfit for human consumption except the denaturants prescribed for the preparation of denatured spirit, is taken in the distillery.

(2) The Inspector shall enter the weight or quantity of each article taken on the distillery stock in the appropriate register prescribed by the rules. He shall also measure, count or weigh the quantity of any material taken out of the store rooms for use in the operations connected with the manufacture or bottling of the spirit and enter the same in the appropriate registers.

(3) The licensee shall at any time permit the Excise Commissioner, Collector, the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, Inspector and any other officer authorised by the Excise Commissioner, the Collector or the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan in that behalf to inspect and examine his licensed distillery, the premises and warehouse connected therewith and the spirit made and stored therein, and shall render to the aforesaid officer all proper assistance in making such inspection and examination.

(4) The licensee shall agree to the posting of a Government excise establishment to his distillery for the purpose of ensuring the due observance of these rules and for watch and ward. This establishment shall consist of an Inspector and as many Sub Inspectors and other subordinate officials as the Excise Commissioner shall deem sufficient for the requirements of the distillery. This staff shall be under the orders of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

(5) The licensee shall provide within his distillery enclosure an office for the Inspector as well as quarters, to be approved by the Excise Commissioner, for the Inspector and other staff who will be required to remain within the distillery enclosure on night duty.

(6) The licensee shall, if required by the Excise Commissioner, provide residential quarters for the Government excise establishment posted to the distillery.

(7) The licensee shall, if required by the Excise Commissioner, make into the Government treasury such payment as may be demanded on account of the salaries of the Government excise establishment posted to the distillery, but he shall not make any direct payment to any member of such establishment.

(8) (a) The licensee shall, when required, permit samples of the materials used or spirit prepared in the distillery to be taken for analysis under the orders of the Excise Commissioner, the Collector or the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan or by any officer authorised by them to take samples or the Inspector. Each sample shall be taken in three reputed quart bottles or (when the materials cannot be placed in bottles) in three parcels, in the presence of the licensee or a responsible representative deputed by him for the purpose; each bottle or parcel shall be immediately and securely sealed in the presence of the Inspector and the licensee or his representative. Both of them shall sign a label which shall be affixed to the bottle or parcel and describe the contents thereof as accurately as possible. One bottle or parcel shall then be made over to the licensee's representative, the second shall be sent for analysis and the third retained by the officer concerned pending the

disposal of the case. All expenses incurred in connection with the analysis of samples including fee, if any, charged by the Analyser shall be borne by the Licensee.

(b) The licensee shall also have the samples of freshly distilled spirit from each still analysed, at his own expense, through the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, in June and December each year. The samples shall be drawn in the manner as prescribed in the preceding clause.

(9) The licensee shall afford all reasonable assistance to the Inspector in carrying out his duties.

VI.—*Management and Working of the Distillery*

Rule 6. (1) The licensee, unless he personally acts as manager, shall be bound to appoint a competent manager as his agent, whose appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Excise Commissioner.

(2) The licensee shall furnish to the Inspector a list containing the names of any manager or assistant manager employed by him and of all employees whose duties require them to enter the distillery enclosure.

(3) If the licensee desires to employ any person temporarily on duties requiring him to enter the distillery, e.g., to replace a servant who is absent on leave or for sickness or otherwise or to perform any special duty in the distillery, he shall inform the Inspector, who shall add the name of such person to the list mentioned in sub-rule (2) above.

(4) If any servant leaves the service of the licensee or is no longer employed on duties requiring him to enter the distillery, the licensee shall give notice to the Inspector and have his name removed from the list.

(5) On receipt of the list referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3) above, the Inspector shall assign a registered number to every person whose name appears in the list. One copy of the list shall be returned to the licensee, second copy shall be left in the custody of the Jamedar of the guards and the third copy shall be hung up in the Inspector's office. Every person, except the clerical and supervising staff, whose name appears in the list, shall be required to wear at all times, when within the distillery, a badge bearing the number assigned to him in the list.

(6) The Inspector may eject or exclude from the distillery enclosure any person whom he may find to have committed or suspected to be about to commit any breach of the provisions of the Regulation or the rules made thereunder or who shall be found to be intoxicated, riotous or disorderly. The report of this fact shall be made by the Inspector to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan who may order for the permanent removal of such person from the distillery list.

(7) No person shall be allowed to enter the distillery except the licensee, any Government official or Police officer whose duties require him to enter the distillery, the manager and any person whose name has been entered on the list mentioned in sub-rule (5) above, or such person who may visit the distillery to draw

spirit. Visitors may, however, be admitted to the premises at the discretion of the Inspector.

(8) Every person entering the distillery shall, on leaving the distillery, be liable to be searched under the Inspector's orders, but the Inspector shall not have any person searched, except upon reasonable grounds for suspicion, and he shall record in his diary the details of every search made.

(9) The licensee shall not close the distillery for more than three days in any month, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, without the previous written permission of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

(10) The licensee shall provide in the distillery a sufficient number of copper vessels and measures (of all capacities up to 5 gallons). These must be tinned inside and be so thick as to withstand hard usage without their capacity being affected.

(11) The licensee shall be responsible for keeping the whole premises, stills, buildings, machinery, plant etc., in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall remove at his own expense all rubbish, refuse and spent wash.

(12) No spirit shall be consumed on the distillery premises.

VII.—*The Commencement and Closure of Distillery Work and Working Arrangements.*

Rule 7 (1) If it is intended to close the distillery for a period of three days or less, the licensee shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of his intention not less than 48 hours prior to the date on which it is intended to close. If it is intended to close the distillery for a period of four days or more, the licensee shall give notice in writing, to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan of his intention not less than 10 days prior to the date on which it is intended to close.

(2) Before a distillery commences work or recommences work after a closure of 15 days or more, the licensee shall give notice, in writing, to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan at least 10 days prior to the date fixed for the commencement or recommencement of the work.

(3) The Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, in granting permission under sub-rule (1) above shall satisfy himself that the normal work of supply of spirit to the licensed vendors is not jeopardised.

(4) The ordinary working hours of a distillery by day shall be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in each month from April to September, inclusive, and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in each other month. The working hours of the distillery may, however, be varied by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, the convenience of the licensee and the vendors being considered as far as possible. All workmen at the distillery shall be allowed a quarter of an hour after the closing time to clean themselves and leave the premises.

(5) During the ordinary working hours, if the distillery is working, the outer door shall,

except as provided in sub-rule (10) below, be kept continually unlocked.

(6) Upon giving a general notice to the Inspector, or, if night work is only occasional, upon giving notice to the Inspector not less than four hours before the ordinary closing hours of the day after which night working is to be done, the distillery may be worked at hours other than the ordinary working hours.

(7) If stills in the distillery are so worked that there is ordinarily no period on an ordinary working day in each week during which the stills are simultaneously silent, the licensee shall, at least once a week on any day other than a Sunday or a holiday gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act and at any time during the ordinary working hours by day, after giving to the Inspector 24 hours' notice of the day and hour fixed by him, work off every still in the distillery and arrange that no distillation shall be in progress for one hour in order that the Inspector may take an account of the working of the distillery.

(8) A distillery may remain open for work on a Sunday or a holiday gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act, provided notice is given to the Inspector at least 24 hours before the Sunday or holiday in question and a fee shall be paid to Government not exceeding Rs. 15 per day or part of a day as fixed by the Excise Commissioner for each distillery. If a distillery remains open for work after due notice to the Inspector on any of the holidays specified below, the fee payable to Government for every such holiday shall be double the ordinary fee :—

- (a) New Year's Day.
- (b) Good Friday,
- (c) Easter Day,
- (d) King's Birthday,
- (e) Christmas Day,
- (f) Id-ul-Fitr (Principal Day),
- (g) Id-ul-Zuha (Principal Day),
- (h) Muharram (Tenth Day),
- (i) Shab-i-Barat,
- (j) Guru Bobind Singh's Birthday,
- (k) Guru Nanak's Birthday,
- (l) Basant Panchmi,
- (m) Shivratri,
- (n) Holi,
- (o) Baisakhi,
- (p) Janam Ashtami,
- (q) Dusserah (Principal Day), and
- (r) Diwali.

Explanation.—'Open for work' shall mean any normal operation connected with the distillation and bottling of spirit and includes fermentation of bub or wash.

If the Distillery remain open for the fermentation of bub and wash only the fee payable shall be one-third of the ordinary fee.

(9) An account of overtime fee charged under sub-rule (8) above, shall be maintained in the distillery register in form Exc-80, and

the amount due for each month shall be payable within seven days of the closure of the month concerned. Intimation as regards the amount due during the month shall be sent by the Inspector to the manager of the distillery at the close of each month.

(10) If the distillery works at other than ordinary hours, by day, the Inspector shall remain present within the distillery enclosure, but, except in case of emergency, the licensee shall not require him to lock or unlock any receiver, vat or other part of the plant; and he shall lock the outer door of the distillery and shall not allow any person to enter or leave the distillery enclosure, except in accordance with the arrangements to be made with the sanction of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan for the convenience of persons who may be permitted to enter or leave the distillery at fixed hours, in connection with the operations being carried on.

(11) If the distillery works on a Sunday, or a gazetted holiday, the Inspector shall remain present for duty within the distillery enclosure but unless so authorised by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, he shall not be required to take any action for the bottling or issue of spirit; and he shall lock the outer door of the distillery and shall not allow any person to enter or leave the distillery enclosure, except in accordance with the arrangements to be made for the convenience of persons who may be permitted to enter or leave the distillery at fixed hours, in connection with the operations being carried on.

(12) (i) The use of naked lights of any description within the distillery is prohibited.

(ii) Smoking in any portion of the distillery enclosure where spirit is manufactured, stored, bottled or issued is strictly prohibited.

VIII.—Prescribed Outturn of Spirit and Stocks of Spirit and Distilling Base.

Rule 8 (1) The licensee shall, if there is a demand upon his distillery for such a quantity, produce during each calendar year at least 90 per cent. of the outturn of plain and spiced country spirit which his stills are capable of producing according to the estimate of their charge capacity entered in his license. The calculation of the outturn shall be based on the assumption that 100 gallons of wash, whether of gur, molasses or mahua, will yield 12 proof gallons of spirit, that each continuous still will work on an average 12 hours a day, and that each pot-still will be charged with wash one and-a-half times a day, and that all stills will work for an average of five days a week throughout the year.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the preceding sub-rule, the licensee shall maintain a stock of plain and spiced country spirit, bulk as well as bottled, so that such stock shall, at the beginning of each month from May to September, inclusive, after allowing for compliance with all orders in hand at the time, be equal to one third the average amount issued during that month in the three preceding years, and at the beginning of every other month to half such average amount. If, on account of an emergent and unexpected demand during the

last days of the preceding month, the stock on the first day of any month is below the amount required by this sub-rule, the licensee shall, in the beginning of the month, make it good with the least possible delay. In case of serious or continued failure to comply with this condition the licensee may be required to pay a penalty determined by the Excise Commissioner, and persistent failure to comply with this condition with entail the cancellation of the licensee's license.

(3) The licensee shall always have in stock, in a gur, molasses or mahua store, to be provided by him and approved by the Excise Commissioner, a quantity of gur, molasses or Mahua sufficient for the preparation of wash for the full working of all his stills, calculated upon the data set forth in sub-rule (1) above for 10 full working days in the months from October to March, inclusive, and for 8 full working days in the months from April to September, inclusive. The stock shall be calculated on the basis that it requires 3 maunds of gur or 4 maunds of molasses or mahua to prepare 100 gallons of wash, provided that if the licensee maintains a stock of country spirit over and above the quantity required by sub-rule (2) above, then the stock of gur, molasses or mahua may be correspondingly reduced. In making this calculation one maund of gur, molasses or mahua shall be considered to be equivalent to 5, 3.5 and 3 London Proof gallons of country spirit respectively. The licensee shall, on the 1st and 15th day of each month, report to the Inspector the quantity then in stock and shall permit the Inspector to verify the quantity if he desires to do so.

(4) The licensee shall always have in stock empty quart, pint and half pint bottles, pale as well as dark, so that after complying with all orders in hand, the stock of empty bottles shall be equal to the amount of bottles issued during the corresponding month of the last year. The licensee shall, on the 1st and 15th day of each month, report to the Inspector the quantity of empty bottles, in gross numbers, then in stock, and shall permit the Inspector to verify the said quantity if he desires to do so.

IX.—Accounts and Registers.

Rule 9 (1). The licensee shall keep up the registers which are by these rules prescribed for maintenance by the licensee, and shall submit them for inspection when required.

(2) The licensee is entitled to inspect those registers maintained by the Inspector which relate to the operation of distillation and issue and to stock-taking, and notice should be given to him of any corrections made in them.

(3) (i) If the licensee has a laboratory attached to his distillery, and requires spirit for use in the laboratory, he shall be entitled to remove to the laboratory from the distillery duty free, from either the safes of the stills, the spirit receivers, the spirit store or from the maturing warehouse, finished spirit and unfinished spirit to the extent of two gallons per month; provided that not more than two quart bottles shall be so removed at any time and spirit so removed shall not be used in the distillery laboratory otherwise than for experimental work connected with distillery operations only. The licensee shall keep a regular

account of the disposal of such duty-free spirit, which will be subject to examination by excise officers. All spirit which becomes waste in the laboratory and does not by the addition of any chemicals or otherwise become deleterious shall be returned to the distillery for redistillation.

(ii) An application for every quantity of spirit required to be removed from the distillery under this sub-rule must be made in writing to the Inspector, who shall record thereon the quantity and strength of the spirit taken, and make a note of the same in his diary and other relevant distillery registers.

(iii) If spirit removed under this concession is used otherwise than as permitted by clause (i) of this sub-rule, the concession may be withdrawn.

(4) The licensee shall also be entitled to remove once a year duty-free Indian-made foreign liquor and country spirit not exceeding one gallon or with the permission previously obtained from the Excise Commissioner in specified quantities in excess of one gallon from the distillery for laboratory examination in a foreign country; provided that he shall keep a regular account of the disposal of such duty-free spirit, which will be subject to examination by excise officers. He shall also produce within six months the customs receipt in respect of the duty paid on such consignment on its entry into a foreign country. In default the licensee shall be required to make good the duty which otherwise would have been levied on the quantity of liquor, when it left the distillery. The licensee shall, if required to do so, produce a certificate showing that the liquor in question was duly examined.

(5) The licensee, within one week of their being made, but not later, may call in question, by an objection in writing presented to the Inspector, any entries in those of the Inspector's registers which are open to his inspection. Any dispute regarding such entries which cannot be settled by discussion between the Inspector and the licensee shall be referred to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan. If no objection is raised the entries shall be presumed to be correct.

(6) (i) The following registers shall be maintained by the licensee:—

- (a) Exc-81—Licensee's General Register.
- (b) Exc-82—Bub Register.
- (c) Exc-86—Stock account of materials and ingredients used in the manufacture of spirits.

(ii) The following registers shall be maintained by the Inspector:—

- (a) Exc-83—General Register.
- (b) Exc-84—Table Book (Bub, Fermentation Vats).
- (c) Exc-85—Table Book Spirit Receivers and Vats.
- (d) Exc-86—Stock account of materials and ingredients used in the manufacture of spirits.
- (e) Exc-87—List of persons employed in the distillery.
- (f) Exc-45—Inspector's Diary
- (g) Exc-82—Bub Register.

(h) Exc-88—Main Wash Register.

(i) Exc-89—Abstract of Distillery Operations.

(j) Exc-90—Register of receipt of bulk spirit into the store room and the issue of bulk and bottled spirit from the store room.

(k) Exc-91—Register of bottling operations carried on in the licensed distillery.

(l) Exc-92—Daily total of bulk spirit stored, and in stock in the distillery.

(m) Exc-93—Daily total of bottled spirit stored, and in stock in the distillery.

(n) Exc-94—Spirit denatured, issued and passed into stock.

(o) Exc-95—Vat Ticket.

(p) Exc-96—Account of matured spirit.

(q) Exc-97—Weighment Register.

(r) Exc-98—Register showing the levy of overtime fee.

(s) Exc-101—Register of issues of country spirit.

(t) Exc-102—Register of issues of denatured spirit.

(u) Exc-103—Register of issues of rectified spirit and Indian-made foreign liquor.

(v) Exc-104—Personal Ledger of each purchaser.

(w) Exc-105—Stock account of spices, essences and colours in the distillery.

(x) Exc-106—Register of quantities and value of spices and colours used in the manufacture of spiced country spirit.

(7) The Inspector shall submit to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, a statement in form Exc-107 of all spirits issued by him during the month so as to reach him not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. He shall also send extracts to the Collectors of the district concerned so as to reach them by the same date.

(8) The licensee shall keep in the distillery a correct and true account written up to date of all receipts and disbursements connected with the manufacture, storage and issue of spirit and of all materials and ingredients received and used in the manufacture of spirit manufactured and stored. These accounts together with any other which the Excise Commissioner may prescribe shall be produced for inspection whenever required by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, the Inspector or the Collector or by any other officer authorised by these officers in this behalf.

(9) All forms and registers referred to in these rules shall be printed and supplied by the licensee free of charge. Forms bound together shall bear printed serial and consecutive numbers. Loose sheets of such forms as are necessary shall also be supplied to the Inspector by the licensee free of charge.

X.—The Upkeep of Buildings and Plant.

Rule 10. (1) All buildings and plant used directly for the manufacture and storage of wash and spirit must be situated in a distillery enclosure in which no business shall be carried on, except that of the manufacture, storage and issue of spirit. The enclosure shall be surrounded by a wall having one opening only and so built as to prevent communication between the distillery enclosure and outside, except through the opening provided.

(2) The buildings and plant shall be specified in the license, and shall be properly maintained to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan. Particular attention shall be given to their cleanliness.

(3) The licensee shall provide for use in measuring spirit in the distillery, and at the time of issue such measures, gauging machines, weighing machines and other appliances, as the Excise Commissioner may direct him to provide.

(4) If the buildings and plant (including measures etc., referred to in the preceding sub-rule) are not properly maintained and the premises and plant are not kept properly clean, the licensee may be required to stop all work in the distillery within one week after receipt of notice to that effect from the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

(5) If any still, vat, pipe or other part of the plant is at any time found to be defective or leaking, and the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan orders the discontinuance of its use, it shall not be used till it has been repaired to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

(6) The licensee shall not alter the building or plant specified in his license without the Excise Commissioner's permission, provided that any minor and urgent alteration or repair may be made with the consent of the Inspector, who shall forthwith report to the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan. Any important alteration sanctioned shall be noted on the license.

(7) All processes for the manufacture, issue and sale of foreign liquor must be conducted within the distillery enclosure.

XI.—Still's and other Plant.**Pipes.**

Rule 11. (1) The distillery and its apparatus shall be so arranged that from time when the fermented wash is passed into a still to the time when the spirit is issued from store vats, the distillate shall be contained in closed receptacles and be conveyed to stills, receivers and other receptacles only through closed pipes, preferably by force of gravitation, but, when this cannot be arranged, by pumping. Water required for the distillery working shall also be conveyed into the receptacles where it is required, and waste water shall be carried off only through closed pipes. Wash shall be conveyed from the fermentation vats to stills and spent wash and spent lees shall be carried off in closed pipes or covered drains.

(2) The ends of still worms and all pipes which carry spirit or serve spirit receptacles

shall be firmly fixed into the receptacles they serve.

(3) If a spirit pipe is required to charge or discharge one or other of a series of receptacles, the pipe shall be connected with each of the receptacles, by half-unions of the same pattern fixed in the receptacles, the other half of the union, common to all, being fixed to the connecting pipe.

(4) All the joints in spirit pipes must either be riveted or be joined with bolts. In the latter case, the flanges bolted together must have, in addition to the bolts, at least two rivets made of a composition of lead and tin, and sealed with an Excise seal, or, in the case of certain joints when this is specially permitted by the Excise Commissioner, the flanges may be pierced by a bolt carrying an Excise lock, inserted through a hole, at one end of the bolt. Alternatively the flanges may be drilled with a hole $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in diameter through which a wire should be twisted together, and sealed with an Excise seal.

(5) The licensee shall be responsible for preventing any leakage from pipes.

(6) Pipes intended for the conveyance of wash and spirit must be so fixed that they can be examined throughout their entire length.

(7) All pipes and covered drains shall be coloured with a colour indicating the purpose for which they are used, as follows:—

If intended for the conveyance of wash, green; if for the conveyance of spirit, red; if for the conveyance of water, or steam, white; if for the conveyance of spent wash, yellow; if for the conveyance of gas or electric wires used for the purpose of illumination of power, black; if for the conveyance of molasses, blue.

XII.—Locks.

Rule 12. (1) The charging and discharging pipes of pot-stills, all spirit safes and all man-doors, cocks or other openings in stills, spirit vats, spirit receivers, spirit chargers and other receptacles for spirit, and in spirit pipes with branches, the point where each branch joins the pipes and the doors of all buildings and rooms used for the storage of spirit and other materials, shall be so fitted as to enable them to be closed with two locks, the keys of which are not inter-changeable, and of which one lock shall be excise lock, in charge of the Inspector, and the other a distillery lock in charge of licensee.

(2) Excise locks supplied by the Excise Commissioner will invariably be put on whenever necessary under these rules, but the licensee may dispense with his own locks, except in the case of such as must be affixed to all receptacles or rooms used for the storage of spirit.

(3) All locks shall be kept properly secured at all times except when it is necessary to open any particular lock or locks for the purpose of receiving or issue of spirit and other materials or any other operations connected with manufacture, bottling or issue of spirit.

(4) Locks shall be so arranged as to render it impossible to use any pipe or part of a pipe unless the locks are either removed or else closed

only with working fastenings, or to extract any of the contents of any building, pipe, receiver or other receptacle concerned, without opening both the locks which control such building, pipe or receptacle.

(5) Lock fastenings must be constructed as much as possible in one piece. When hinges on them are necessary, the hinges must be formed by welded joints, and not by riveted pins. If a part of any fastening is attached to a door or a receptacle, it must be by rivets and not by screws. The fastenings for cocks must be fitted so closely, as not to admit of any cock being partially turned or opened, or the plug or key lifted up or taken out after the fastening is applied. Chain fastenings must not be used, except in cases where it would be impracticable to apply any other description of fastening.

(6) When it is necessary for the licensee's operations that cocks upon closed pipes be left open, when the Inspector is not present, working fastenings must be provided. Such fastenings must be so constructed that the excise lock shall not interfere with the free use of the cock and so fitted that no abstraction of spirit is possible.

XIII.—General Rules as to Receptacles for Wash, Bub, Spirit and Denatured Spirit.

Rule 13. (1) Except for the *bonafide* purposes mentioned below the licensee shall not introduce or permit the introduction of **bottles or other vessels having a capacity of less than four gallons each**, into the distillery enclosure.

Exceptions.

(i) Bottles required for bottling country spirit or Indian-made foreign liquor under rule 18(3) of these rules.

(ii) Bottles or other vessels, in such number as may be determined by the Excise Commissioner, containing essences, colours and the like, needed for the licensee's legitimate operations, but they should be stored in the colouring and compounding materials room referred to in rule 18(2) of these rules.

(iii) Bottles or other vessels intended for use as containers of rectified spirit or denatured spirit, to be supplied to civil surgeons or to scientific institutions approved by the Excise Commissioner and bottles approved for bottling of rectified spirit under rule 18(3) of these rules.

(iv) Bottles or other vessels for removal of products by the distiller for purposes enumerated in rules 9(3), 9(4), 22(6), (8) and (13) of these rules.

(2) Vats shall ordinarily be used for the storage of spirit, but a limited number of casks or drums may, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (4) below, be kept in the store room for the storage of special kind of spirit, such as whisky, and for the use in collecting quantities withdrawn from store vats in slight excess of requirements and the like, and a limited number, not exceeding 30, of casks or drums filled according to rule 21(4) of these rules for issue, may be kept temporarily in the store room for issue to purchasers.

(3) The vessels used as receptacles may be of any material; they shall be of regular shape; large covered vessels shall be fitted with manholes of a size approved by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, and every vessel shall be provided with proper approved arrangements, for gauging with rods and with tables showing the number of gallons contained in them, when filled to every tenth of an inch, by either the wet or the dry method of gauging, according as the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan decides to apply one or the other method to such vessel. When the wet method of gauging is applied to any vessel, a permanent dipping rod of a pattern approved by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan shall be fixed in a manner approved by him to that part of the vessel where there is the greatest depth of liquid in it.

(4) Each vessel shall have legibly painted on it in English its number, its capacity and the use to which it is applied, and its details shall be properly registered by the Inspector.

(5) Except with the special sanction of the Excise Commissioner, in the case of a receptacle, sunk under the ground-level, each vessel shall be fixed so as to permit of examination all round it; it shall slope slightly down to its cock, and its cock shall be so fitted that the vessel can drain entirely through the cock without being moved.

(6) No receptacle of which the contents are estimated by a gauge rod, shall be brought originally into use, till it has been gauged and passed by the Inspector and a table book has been prepared for it, and, if any gauged receptacle is repaired or moved, it may not be brought again into use till it has been regauged and passed by the Inspector and a revised table book has been prepared.

XIV.—Fermentation Vats.

Rule 14. (1) Fermentation vats shall be placed in a room or building specially set apart for them alone.

(2) The licensee shall provide vats for the fermentation of wash having a capacity sufficient for the continuous working of all the stills in the distillery, up to the maximum of their capacity, as recorded in the license, upon the calculation that it required five days to ferment wash.

(3) No wash shall be used, except such as has been prepared within the distillery, nor shall any wash be removed from the distillery:

Provided that if so desired the licensee may be allowed to remove samples of wash from each vat in quantity not exceeding half a gallon per vat for use in the distillery laboratory.

(4) The licensee shall enter in the register prescribed for the purpose the exact quantity of gur, molasses, mahua or other substance used, and shall give the Inspector an opportunity of verifying this quantity whenever he may deem it desirable to do so.

(5) (a) If wash is prepared from a malt base, it must be collected in the fermenting vat and be ready for gauging and proving within six hours, after it has begun to run into the vat.

(b) In the case of wash prepared from gur or liquid molasses, the Inspector shall take the readings, as regards quantity and specific gravity as soon as complete solution has been attained. The solution may be effected in the fermentation vat or in a dissolving vat separate from the fermentation vat.

(c) In certain distilleries, gur or molasses wash, prepared in a dissolving vat, is run into a fermentation vat after the necessary quantity of bub has already been introduced into the fermentation vat. In such cases, the specific gravity of the wash in the dissolving vat immediately before transference to the fermentation vat, should be treated as the initial specific gravity of the wash. Where the contents of two or more dissolving vats are transferred to the fermentation vat, the initial specific gravity of the wash will be the mean of the specific gravities of the wash in the several dissolving vats used, calculated where necessary according to example II of page 124 of the Technical Excise Manual. It would be an advantage to maintain a fixed specific gravity in the dissolving vats.

(d) If mahua is used, the initial quantity and specific gravity of the wash shall be ascertained in such manner as the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan may specially prescribe.

(6) (a) No substance of any kind shall be added to the wash after it has been gauged and proved, except water or chemicals or bub under the procedure set forth in the next succeeding clause, provided (i) that due notice of such addition is given by the licensee to the Inspector, (ii) that the requisite entries regarding it are made by the licensee in the prescribed register; and (iii) that no addition of any kind is made to wash more than 24 hours after it was first gauged and proved. After the lapse of this period of 24 hours, the wash shall remain undisturbed in the fermentation vat until fermentation is completed and the wash is removed to the still.

(b) In some distilleries wash is prepared in a dissolving vat or vats separate from the fermentation vat and is (i) gradually added to bub already collected in the fermentation vat or (ii) collected simultaneously with bub running into the fermentation vat. In the case of such distilleries no substance of any kind shall be added to the mixture of bub and wash in the fermentation vat. Water and chemicals may, however, be added to the wash in the dissolving vat or vats, before it has been gauged and proved. The initial quantity and specific gravity of the mixture of bub and wash in such cases should be calculated from the initial quantities and specific gravities of wash and bub ascertained immediately before they are run into the fermentation vat.

(7) (a) The preparation of bub shall be conducted in a special bub vat or vats set apart only for such preparations; and the registration of the materials used and of solution and other matters connected with it, shall be carried out in the register specially prescribed for the purpose. The bub vats used may be smaller than the ordinary fermentation vats if desired, and there may be connected

with it an auxiliary vessel for dissolving the material used for setting up the bub, but fermentation must not be allowed to proceed to a close in this vessel. Ordinarily the whole of the bub must be conveyed into the fermentation vat or vats to which it is to be added within 24 hours of first beginning to make, or dissolve or set it up.

(b) With the special permission of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, any licensee who is able to declare the alcoholic percentage and the original specific gravity of a bub may keep such bub for more than 24 hours after the time when its making solution or setting up commences, and he may be permitted to make such a bub and keep it going continuously by adding to it fresh saccharine substance and water from time to time. In such a case he must, at the time of adding any of such continuously maintained bub, to the contents of any fermentation vat containing wash, record the quantity in bulk gallons, and the original specific gravity of the addition. The Inspector shall enter a copy of these particulars in his registers and make the necessary alterations in the records of the wash, to which it is added.

(c) The licensee shall give notice to the Inspector, with details of the registered numbers of the vessels concerned, before any conveyance of bub from the vat in which it is prepared, to the main wash, or to a fermentation vat.

(8) As soon as wash is fully attenuated and ready for distillation, the licensee shall inform the Inspector, and the Inspector shall again, by gauging and the use of the saccharometer, ascertain the quantity and specific gravity of the attenuated wash and record these in his prescribed register. The licensee shall record the final quantity and specific gravity in the register prescribed for maintenance by him.

(9) The licensee shall not draw off or use the attenuated wash until it has been gauged and proved by the Inspector, and, when he does draw it off, the Inspector shall enter in the prescribed register particulars regarding the quantity drawn off and the still into which it is drawn off.

XV.—Stills.

Rule 15. (1) Stills may be of any form or construction the licensee may think proper and for which he has a license, but the still power of the distillery shall not be increased without the special sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

(2) The Excise Commissioner may authorise the replacement of any still by another of equivalent distilling capacity, or the re-use of any still which has been dismantled and thrown out of use without its place being taken by another still.

(3) There shall be no opening into any still, except those in connection with the charging and discharging pipes, pipes for the conveyance of vapours of fluids from one part of the still to another, condensers, manddoors and air cocks or valves upon the breast or head. The external orifice of an air valve must be so constructed and covered by a perforated metal plate, as to make it impracticable by means of

it either to introduce wash or to abstract spirit or to convey away, spirit vapour for condensation elsewhere.

(4) When wash is being distilled in a pot-still, and in all distillations by a continuous still, the still need not be secured by the Inspector with an excise lock.

(5) When a pot-still is being used for the re-distillation of unfinished spirit, the mandoor and the charging and discharging pipes shall be secured by the Inspector with closed fastening, and a pot-still used for redistillation shall be charged and discharged only after notice has been given to the Inspector and under his supervision.

XVI.—Safes, Receivers and Chargers.

Rule 16. (1) A safe furnished with a hydrometer or specific gravity beads, capable of showing the strength of the distillate, shall be provided between every still and its receiver or receivers. There may be separate safes between each still and its receiver or receivers, or a central safe which controls the worm ends communicating between a number of stills and their receivers.

(2) Two or more receivers may be fitted to the same still in order to enable the distillate to be collected in separate portions, and one receiver may work in connection with more than one still. There should be separate receiver for feints.

(3) The receiver or receivers attached to each still or set of stills shall be of a capacity enabling them to contain all the distillate which can be produced by the still or set of stills in 36 hours' full working.

(4) The spirit, whether finished or unfinished, produced by any one distillation, shall be run into an empty receiver or receivers, and such spirit shall be gauged and proved by the Inspector, in the presence of the licensee or a responsible representative deputed by him for this purpose, in the receiver or receivers of the still or set of stills in which it is produced, before it is passed out of such receiver or receivers, or mixed with spirit produced by any other distillation.

(5) The mixture of sugar or other foreign substance in the spirit after it has been drawn from the still and before it is tested is prohibited.

(6) Nothing shall be added to the single distilled spirit during the process of the second distillation except materials approved by the Inspector.

(7) The Inspector shall arrange ordinarily to discharge into a still or charger, as desired by the licensee, directly after each distillation, all unfinished spirit run into the receiver or receivers connected with such distillation, and to pass into the store vats each evening all spirit finished during the day and each morning all spirit finished during the night, and he shall, by the use of the gauge and hydrometer, verify and record in the prescribed registers the quantity and strength of all spirit so discharged or passed in.

XVII.—Store Vats.

Rule 17. (1) Store vats shall be kept in a room or building set apart entirely for them and provided with only one door. This room or building will be designated the store room.

(2) The licensee shall provide store vats, having an aggregate capacity equal at least to the demand of the month in which most spirit is used during the year. If the existing capacity at any time appears from the average of the issues, recorded during the previous three years, to be materially deficient, the licensee shall, if required by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, make necessary increase to it.

(3) A store vat or vats may be separately set apart and used for the storage of each of the following kinds of spirit, viz. :—

- (a) Plain spirit,
- (b) Spiced spirit including special spiced and matured spirit,
- (c) Indian-made foreign liquor
- (d) Denatured spirit,
- (e) Rectified spirit.

Provided that, excepting denatured spirit, any vessel set apart and used for the storage of anyone of the above kinds of spirit shall not be used for the storage of any other kind of spirit, unless the vessel is properly cleaned and filled with water for at least 24 hours so that no smell, taste or colour of a previous spirit is imparted to a fresh spirit.

Any vessel or vessels set apart for the storage of denatured spirit shall be in a separate room or building set apart solely for such spirit. That room or building shall be called the denaturing room.

(4) (a) On each spirit vat or cask in the spirit store room shall be painted the serial number of such vat or cask, its full capacity and the date of testing.

(b) Each spirit storage vat or cask shall be gauged or measured by the Inspector not less than once a year to whenever it undergoes any repairs.

(5) With the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, country spirit or Indian made foreign liquor intended to undergo the process of maturing may be stored, without prepayment of duty, in an unlimited number of casks in a room within the distillery enclosure specially set apart and used only for this purpose and secured under the double lock of the Inspector and the licensee. The spirit for maturation may, with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner, be kept in wooden vats and in spirit store room, which shall for the purposes of this rule be deemed to be matured spirit warehouse. The room will be designated the matured spirit warehouse. Spirit for maturation may, with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner, be kept in specially marked wooden vats in the spirit store room, which shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be a matured spirit warehouse.

Deposits in and withdrawals from, the warehouse will be governed by the following regulation :—

(i) An application for the removal of country spirit or Indian made foreign spirit from the store-room to the matured spirit warehouse must be made in writing to the Inspector. The application, on presentation, must specify the serial number of each cask, and, before removal takes place, must be completed by specifying for each cask its full capacity and the quantity and strength of the spirit it contained.

(ii) Removals may be made at any strength not below the strength prescribed for the issue of spirit.

(iii) No cask of less than eight gallons' capacity shall be removed for deposit in the matured spirit warehouse.

(iv) In preparation for removals, the tare or weight empty, of each cask must first be ascertained, the cask thereafter filled to the bung-hole with the spirit intended for removal and the capacity determined in the manner prescribed by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan. No objection need be raised if it is desired to draw off any quantity by imperial measures from the full cask before the removal is made. In that case, the quantity remaining in the cask, i.e., ullage quantity, will be reckoned by deducting the measured quantity from the ascertained full capacity.

(v) All particulars of gauge and proof must be recorded at the time of removal in the appropriate columns of the warehouse register, instead of one the pass, as in the case of ordinary issues. The quantity removed in London Proof gallons will be shown as transferred to the warehouse in the appropriate column of the issue register, but it is important that the removal should not be classed with the issue.

(vi) Upon the outside of both of the heads of every cask removed from the store-room for deposit in the matured spirit warehouse must be legibly printed with oil colour the progressive number of the cask, beginning with number one on the 1st of January in each year, also the calendar year in which the deposit is made, and the full capacity to the nearest tenth of a gallon.

(vii) No pass will be necessary to cover transport from the spirit store-room to the matured spirit warehouse.

(viii) Immediately preparation for removal has been completed, the Inspector must see the cask or casks safely deposited in the warehouse.

(ix) Each cask deposited in the warehouse must be closed with a bung of hard wood, fitted flush with the outside of the bung stave. The licensee may, in his discretion, insert a spigot into the hard-wood bung, to serve as a safety valve.

(x) Casks must be so arranged in the warehouse as to allow easy access to them, in order that a correct account of their contents may be taken at any time and leakages may be readily discovered.

(xi) It will be unnecessary to take account of the spirit in stock in the matured spirit warehouse monthly as in the case of spirit in the store-room. The stock of spirit in the warehouse will invariably be the total quantity in London Proof gallons as shown in the warehouse register. The Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan at his periodical visits should, however, check the quantity of spirit in a few of the casks in the warehouse, and record the result briefly in the warehouse register. Where he finds that the deficiency is in excess of the scale prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, he should enquire into the cause and satisfy himself that no illicit abstraction from the cask has occurred. The Inspector will be responsible that the casks, while in the warehouse are not tampered with, unless in his presence, for necessary repairs, or for examination of the spirit by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, the licensee or his manager. The Inspector should make, each month, a careful inspection of the apparent condition of each cask lying in the matured spirit warehouse and arrange for the immediate transference of the contents of a cask found leaking. The result of each inspection should be briefly recorded in the warehouse register and a note, that the usual inspection has been made, should also be entered in the Inspector's diary in form Exc-45.

(xii) Reduction of the contents of a cask is not permitted in the warehouse. Removals from the warehouse will be made to the store-room, where reduction can be effected before the spirit is finally issued from the distillery. No objection need be raised, however, to the introduction of a new cask, whose full capacity has been first ascertained, for reception of the contents of a defective cask in the warehouse. When this is necessary, the Inspector will attend, have the spirit transferred to the new cask, which must be marked and numbered similarly to the old one, and make a note of the transfer in the warehouse register.

(xiii) No removal of part of the contents of a cask is permitted from the warehouse to the store-room.

(xiv) Removal will be made from the warehouse to the store-room on the written application of the licensee specifying the progressive number of the cask, the year when warehoused and (on its removal) the ullage quantity and strength.

(xv) On receipt of the licensee's application, the Inspector will, after taking account of the spirit in the cask by means of the bung rod in the manner prescribed by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, see the cask removed to the store-room from which the issues of matured spirit will be made under the ordinary rules and procedure. The actual quantity of spirit in London proof gallons removed from the warehouse to the store-room will be recorded in the warehouse register as passing into the stock of the latter.

(xvi) The deficiency allowable during the period of storage in the warehouse is calculated according to the scale prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. In the event of the deficiency being in excess of the prescribed scale, the

Inspector will make a brief report in the warehouse register on the condition of the cask on delivery, i.e., 'no apparent cause' in cases where the cask is in an apparently sound condition, and a few brief remarks where such causes as leaks, defective staves, broken hoops, porous wood, etc. might account for the excess. The Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan at his inspection will enquire into the reasons given for the excess, and, if he is satisfied, will initial the Inspector's entry in the warehouse register. If he is not satisfied that the excess is due to natural or accidental cause, he will submit a report, recording his reasons at full length, to the Excise Commissioner so that action for recovery of duty on the excess may be taken under rule 20(6) of these rules, if necessary.

XVIII.—Manufacture, Storing and Passing Out of Spirit.

Rule 18. (1) Blending or reduction of plain spirit is permitted in the store vats, provided the blending and reduction is done in the presence of the Inspector and under his supervision. Any other blending or reduction as is desired may be done at the time of issue in the special issue-room mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 21 of these rules. Water used for reduction must be pure, and the licensee must comply with the directions of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan regarding the water-supply.

(2) The colouring and/or compounding of spirit with materials not specifically prohibited by the Excise Commissioner is permitted:—

- (a) in store vats,
- (b) in the special issue room [Rule 21(1)] at the time of issue, and
- (c) in bottling vats or other vessels in which spirit is stored before transference to the bottling room.

Provided this is done in the presence of the Inspector and under his supervision.

All colouring and compounding materials brought into the excise enclosure shall be entered by the Inspector in the register in form Exc-94 and be kept thereafter in the colouring and compounding materials room. Their quality and character shall be subject to check as occasion may require.

(3) Subject to the approval of the Excise Commissioner, operations connected with the filling of bottles with country spirit, Indian-made foreign liquor, rectified spirit and denatured spirit, for issue shall be conducted in bond under the supervision of the Inspector, in separate rooms called bottling room for country spirit, Indian-made foreign liquor, rectified spirit and denatured spirit respectively, set apart for the purpose, within the distillery enclosure, near the spirit store. In these rooms, the licensee may set up such apparatus for filtering, bottling and processes connected therewith as may be needed. Bottled spirit shall be stored in separate rooms called the bottled spirit store for country spirit, Indian-made foreign liquor, rectified spirit and denatured spirit, respectively, set apart for the purpose within the distillery enclosure near the bottling rooms. The bottling rooms and

the bottled spirit store-rooms shall be secured in such manner as the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan may approve. In the bottling rooms, bottling vats may be erected and spirit stored therein. The following rules shall be observed for the conduct of bottling operations:—

(a) Country spirit, Indian-made foreign spirit, rectified spirit and denatured spirit shall be bottled at the strength from time to time prescribed by the Excise Commissioner.

(b) Bottling shall be done during the ordinary working hours of the distillery. If the licensee has reduced the strength of spirit by blending or otherwise, he shall not bottle the spirit until 12 hours after operations are complete, unless arrangements approved by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan have been made to cool the spirit to a normal issue temperature thereby preventing shrinkage in bottles after issue.

(c) No bottles shall be filled with spirit except in the joint presence of the Inspector and a representative of the licensee.

(d) Spirit required for bottling shall be measured out and brought into the bottling rooms by a permanently fixed pipe (bearing, within the spirit store, a cock and fastening for an excise lock) or such other means as may be approved by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

(e) Bottles and flasks of the following sizes only shall be used:—

- (i) Quarter bottles of the capacity of 6-2/3 ounces.
- (ii) Reputed pint bottles of the capacity of 13-1/3 ounces.
- (iii) Reputed quart bottles of the capacity of 26-2/3 ounces.

The licensee shall not use for bottling spirit any bottles or flasks bearing the name or trade mark of any other bottler or any other distillery. The Excise Commissioner may accord permission to a licensee for a period not exceeding six months to use such bottles or flasks of another distillery with the consent of that distillery.

(f) The bottles and flasks, mentioned in clause (e) above shall be of standard pattern.

For the bottling of country spirit they shall bear the following specifications moulded or sand-blasted on the glass:—

- (i) the words 'Baluchistan Excise',
- (ii) the figures and words '26-2/3 ounces', '13-1/3 ounces' or '6-2/3 ounces' in the case of reputed quarts, pints and quarter bottles, respectively,
- (iii) the name or mark of manufacturer, and
- (iv) a line across the neck up to which the bottles shall be filled, in order to contain the proper quantity.

For the bottling of Indian-made foreign spirit they shall either bear the same specifications moulded on the glass as prescribed for country spirit or shall have a monogram moulded or sand-blasted on them consisting of the

letters 'B.E.' and the figures and letters '26-2/3 ozs', '13-1/3 ozs' or '6-2/3 ozs'.

(g) All bottles mentioned in clause (e) above, shall after being filled, be corked with straight cork and bearing the inscription 'B.E.' in permanent print. The bottles shall also be securely sealed with a lead capsule cemented with improved quality of cement on to the bottles in such a way as to make it impossible to remove the capsule without its being torn. The capsules shall bear (i) the name of the distillery, and (ii) the kind of liquor bottled at the top and shall be twisted round the neck of the bottle by means of a machine.

(h) The licensee shall use the following kinds of capsules for the different kinds of liquor :—

- (i) for plain spirit—Plain capsules.
- (ii) for spiced spirit—Brilliant capsules.
- (iii) for specially spiced spirit—Gold coloured capsules.
- (iv) for Indian-made foreign spirit—Wax finished capsules.
- (v) for rectified spirit—Gelatine capsules.
- (vi) for denatured spirit—Paper capsules of red colour with the words 'Poison' or 'Zahar' printed on them in English and Urdu characters.

The word 'capsule' appearing in this clause includes aluminium capsules of good quality.

All capsules shall bear in black letters the information set forth in clause (g) above. The degree of obscuration shall be shown on the capsules or otherwise on the label mentioned in clause (1) if the obscuration exceeds two degrees. With the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, only to be given in exceptional circumstances of which the Excise Commissioner shall be the sole judge, a licensee may use plain capsules on bottles containing spiced spirit, or coloured capsules on bottles containing plain spirit, or the capsules of another distillery.

Provided that the Excise Commissioner may, in case of emergency, permit the use of plain capsules, without the superscription required by clause (g) (i) and (ii) above.

Provided further that with the permission of the Excise Commissioner, the licensee may emboss the required superscription on the capsules in 'self colour' instead of in black letters as prescribed above.

(i) Unless otherwise specially permitted by the Excise Commissioner, plain country spirit shall be bottled in dark glass bottles or flasks and spiced spirit, including special spiced spirit, whether coloured or uncoloured, in clear glass bottles or flasks.

(j) The licensee shall not use taper corks for bottling. The licensee shall soak the corks in clean water for 24 hours before corking the bottles.

Provided that with the permission of the Excise Commissioner which will be granted in exceptional cases, the licensee may use crown corks in lieu of ordinary corks on bottles used for bottling of plain country spirit. Crown corks will not, however, replace the use of capsules required under clause (h) above.

(k) The licensee shall label each bottle after bottling with a label showing the following particulars :—

- (i) For bottles of country spirit :—
 - (a) Name of licensee and the distillery.
 - (b) kind of liquor bottled.
 - (c) the strength of the liquor in degrees of proof, and degrees of obscuration, if any.
 - (d) Price of bottle with contents.
 - (e) The word 'Desi Sharab' in persian characters.
- (ii) for bottles of Indian-made foreign spirit :—
 - (a) Name of licensee and the distillery.
 - (b) kind of liquor bottled.
 - (c) strength of the liquor in degrees of proof.
- (iii) For bottles of rectified spirit :—
 - (a) Name of licensee and the distillery.
 - (b) Strength of spirit in degrees of proof.
 - (c) The words 'Rectified spirit' in both English and Urdu characters.
 - (d) The words 'Not intended for internal consumption except under medical advice' printed in bold letters in red in English and Urdu characters.

Note.—Labels used for bottling of rectified spirit shall not resemble in design, colour or pattern those used for country spirit, Indian-made foreign liquor or denatured spirit.

(iv) For bottles of denatured spirit :—

Of such designs and pattern as may have been or may be prescribed under the British Baluchistan Denatured Spirit Rules, 1947.

(1) Before bringing any label into use the licensee shall submit exact copies thereof in triplicate to the Excise Commissioner. The Excise Commissioner, if he approves of the label, shall number it and affix his official seal. One copy will be retained in the Excise Commissioner's office for record ; one copy will be sent to the Inspector and the third copy to the licensee for information and record. The licensee shall comply with such instructions as the Excise Commissioner may issue regarding any label. If the licensee desires to affix any more labels to the bottles, he shall submit specimen for approval in the manner prescribed above. Secondary labels need not have printed on them all the details required for the main label. In particular the licensee shall carry out the following directions :—

(i) All labels required to be used on the bottles of spiced spirit shall bear the word 'masalahdar' in Urdu characters and the words 'spiced spirit' in English character.

(ii) Labels bearing the words 'Superior' or 'Special' shall only be used on the bottles of special spiced spirit. Labels bearing the words 'old' or 'Matured' shall only be affixed to bottles containing spiced spirit that has been kept in the matured spirit warehouse for more than two years in bond from the date of distillation.

(iii) The words 'Rum' or 'White Rum' shall not be used on labels to be affixed to bottles containing country spirit.

(iv) The words 'Malt Whisky' shall only be used on labels to be affixed to the bottles containing malt whisky only, as defined in these rules.

(v) The labels on the blended product of malt whisky made in British Baluchistan distilleries and of imported Scotch Whisky shall describe it as 'Indian Malt and Scotch Whisky Blend'.

(vi) The words 'Matured Whisky' shall be used only on bottles contained matured whisky as defined in these rules.

(m) Labels must be so affixed as to be easily distinguishable. No label shall be pasted over the words 'Baluchistan Excise' and the figures and words '26-2/3 ounces', '13-1/3 ounces', '6-2/3 ounces' moulded or sand blasted on the bottles.

The approval of a label by the Excise Commissioner merely implies that there is no objection to the label from the standpoint of the excise administration. It does not grant a copyright.

(n) An account of spirit received and used for bottling shall be maintained in form Exc-91.

(o) Except with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner, the Baluchistan Excise bottles shall not be used for bottling any country or Indian-made foreign spirit, rectified or denatured spirit, which is intended for export to another province or to an Indian State. Such spirit shall be bottled either in plain bottles or in bottles bearing such marks and indications—not being those approved for British Baluchistan—as may be required by the State or province concerned.

(4) Manufacture of ginger wine, milk-punch and medicated wine :—

(i) Ginger wine, milk-punch, and medicated wines shall be manufactured and bottled in the compounding room of the distillery in the presence of the Inspector.

(ii) The spirit whether plain or sophisticated, required for the manufacture of these wines, shall be measured out from the bonded store-room of the distillery.

(iii) The duty on these beverages shall be charged in the same way as in the case of other spirit stored in the distillery. Pending the issue from the distillery, the bottled stock thereof shall remain in bond under lock and key.

XIX.—Denaturation of Spirit.

Rule 19. (1) For the purpose of rendering spirit effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, no substance other than light caoutchoucine and mineral pyridine bases shall be used. They shall be mixed with the spirit to be so rendered unfit for human consumption in the proportion of one-half per cent. by volume of caoutchoucine and one-half per cent. of mineral pyridine bases to the whole volume of spirit which shall be of not less strength than 50 degrees overproof.

Provided that the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner is obtained in each case, the use of wood naphtha as a sole denaturant is also permitted for denatured spirit to be supplied to hospitals. One part by volume of

crude wood naphtha of the specifications mentioned below and nineteen parts of spirit of a strength of not less than 50 degrees overproof shall be mixed to prepare such denatured spirit.

Provided further that if the spirit to be removed is required for use in particular processes, the Excise Commissioner, on special application being made to him, may authorise special methods of denaturation.

SPECIFICATIONS OF CRUDE WOOD NAPHTHA.

(a) Not more than 30 cubic centimetres of wood naphtha should be required to decolourise 0.5 gram of bromine.

(b) It should be neutral or slightly alkaline to litmus; 25 cubic centimetres of N/10 acid using methyl orange as indicator.

(c) It must contain at least 72 per cent. by volume of methyl alcohol (methanol). In order to estimate the amount of methanol the fractional distillation test (Government Laboratory, London) will be taken as standard.

(d) In 100 cubic centimetres of wood naphtha there should not be less than 5 grams of substances present (calculated as acetone), as measured by Messinger's test.

(e) There should be not less than 1.5 grams of esters present calculated as methyl acetate.

(2) The specifications of light caoutchoucine and mineral pyridine bases shall be those as approved by the Excise Commissioner from time to time.

(3) No consignment of denaturing materials intended for use in rendering spirit permanently and effectually unfit for human consumption, shall be brought into a distillery otherwise than with the permission of, and in the presence of, the Inspector.

(4) The licensee shall provide a special room for the storage of the denaturing agents and vessels and receptacles used in the process of denaturation, and the process shall be carried out in this room only, and in the presence of the Inspector. After denaturation is completed, the denatured spirit shall be immediately issued or stored in the special room, which shall be secured by double locks, the keys of which are not interchangeable. The key of one lock shall remain with the Inspector, and the key of the other lock shall remain with the licensee.

(5) For the purpose of satisfying himself that the denaturing materials stored in any licensed distillery are efficacious for the purpose of rendering spirit effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan shall, from time to time, but not less than twice in each year, send a sample of every separately stored quantity of such denaturing materials to the Chemical Examiner, for the purpose of being tested and its quality and efficacy reported upon.

No spirit stored within a licensed distillery shall be denatured otherwise than with the permission of, and in the presence of, the Inspector.

(6) For the purpose of ascertaining that spirit has been effectively and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption in the

manner prescribed, the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan shall, not less once in every three months, and without previous notice to the licensee, cause to be taken from stock a sample of such spirit, amounting to about six fluid ounces, and shall send such sample to the Chemical Examiner for examination and report. A copy of the report of the Chemical Examiner shall be submitted to the Excise Commissioner.

XX.—Wastage and loss.

Rule 20 (1) If it is found that the wastage in any distillery is in excess of the scale laid down below, the licensee shall pay duty, as on issue, in respect of all losses attributed to wastage.

SCALE :—Three per cent. throughout the year.

(2) Wastage shall be calculated for each month, but the charge on account of duty shall be made up at the end of the financial year, and the distilleries will be allowed to set off the results of months in which the wastage of spirit was less than the prescribed standard against the results of months when the wastage exceeded the standard.

(3) Duty shall be charged, as on issue, at the rate of still-head duty applicable to the particular kind of spirit, subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) Duty on the excess wastage of plain country spirit over the strength of 43 o.p. shall be charged at the rate prescribed for plain country spirit and not at the rate prescribed for rectified spirit.

(ii) No duty on the excess wastage of denatured spirit shall be charged, provided denatured spirit is stored separately within the distillery enclosure, as such, and,

(iii) duty, if any on the excess wastage of matured spirit shall be charged under sub-rule (5) below read with clause (xvi), sub-rule (5) of rule 17 of these rules, and not under sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 20 of these rules.

(4) Wastage of spirit both in the spirit store and in bottling shall be taken into account in calculating dutiable wastage.

(5) In case extraordinary wastage of spirit occurs in a distillery owing to any cause, an enquiry into the circumstances shall be made immediately by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, and, if it is found that the wastage was due to preventable causes, which the licensee should have foreseen or guarded against, and that the spirit was required to meet a demand, made on the distillery, the meeting of which was delayed by reason of the loss, the licensee shall, if directed to do so by the Excise Commissioner, pay all or such part, as seems reasonable, of the duty that would have been recovered on the wasted spirit if it had been issued.

XXI.—Preparation for issue.

Rule 21 (1) A special issue-room shall be provided by the licensee near the spirit warehouse for the operation connected with the filling of vessels for issue and their issue from the distillery.

(2) No vessel shall be filled with spirit for issue, except in the joint presence of the Inspector and of a representative of the licensee,

(3) In the process of filling vessels for issue, spirit from different store vats may be blended according to calculation, or water may be added for the purpose of producing spirit of a strength required, but the Inspector shall record the actual quantity and strength of the spirit actually drawn from each vat.

(4) Spirit may be measured into a vessel for issue by being passed directly from a store vat into the issue vessel through a pipe or armoured hose attached to the cock of the vat and discharging into a gauging machine placed in the issue room at a convenient level, to discharge into vessels placed under it, provided that, when this cannot be arranged, spirit may, with the Excise Commissioner's sanction, be measured into a vessel for issue by means of gallon measures. Spirit may be passed through a filter before it enters the gauging machine. Separate vessels shall be used for measuring potable and unpotable spirits.

(5) Before a gauging machine is brought into use, the Inspector shall verify its correctness with his standard measures, and he shall with these measures reverify it on the 1st and 15th of each month.

(6) The licensee is responsible for securing the bungs or other openings of all casks and vessels filled for issue and for preparing them, or, if they are packed, preparing their packages, for sealing by the Inspector, in such a way that they cannot be opened without damaging the seal.

(7) The Inspector shall weigh the empty casks and the casks filled with spirit and record the weight in the register in form Exc-97. If the check by weighment shows an excess or deficiency of more than 2 lbs. in 40 gallons, the liquor should be re-measured. As issues are made by measurement and not by weight the result of weighment should not be accepted as final without re-measurement.

(8) In case the licensee is required to issue spirit of specified strength, he shall, if the Excise Commissioner so directs, have a label of a special colour, prescribed by the Excise Commissioner for each such specified strength, at which spirit is issued by him and shall put the appropriate label on each vessel and package before presentation to the Inspector for sealing.

(9) The licensee shall not decline sale or refuse supplies to any licensed vendor, wholesale or retail, or to any other person authorised to draw liquor from the distillery, who tenders payment for such spirit at the rate then current.

XXII.—General rules regarding the issue of spirit.

Rule 22 (1) No bulk spirit shall be issued in quantities of less than four gallons and no bottled spirit shall be issued in quantities of less than two gallons, except when spirit is issued as a sample in accordance with sub-rule (13) (b) below. The removal of any spirit other than bottled spirit shall not be permitted in vessels of less than four gallons capacity.

This restriction does not apply to rectified spirit issued duty free to hospitals and dispensaries in British Baluchistan or other provinces and Indian States, provided that the aggregate quantity issued on any one indent is at least one bulk gallon.

(2) No spirit shall be issued till its quantity and strength have been verified by the Inspector, or, in the case of spirit flavoured and coloured to suit a special Indian taste, under the special arrangements made for verification of its strength. All spiced spirit, except aniseed spiced spirit, which turns milky white on dilution, shall be coloured before issue to licensees in British Baluchistan.

(3) The licensee shall, if required to do so by the Excise Commissioner, issue spirit only in specified strength generally or for particular classes of purchasers.

(4) No spirit shall be issued, except under a distillery pass granted by the Inspector.

(5) The Inspector shall issue on the same day spirits indented on indents received by him up to 12 noon. No spirit shall, however, be issued outside the hours prescribed in sub-rule 4 of rule 7 of these rules. Any indent, which cannot be complied with on the same day, shall be complied on the next working day. Indents received after 12 noon cannot ordinarily be expected to be complied with until the next working day.

(6) Issues of spirit from the distillery shall be made only in bottles of standard sizes, properly and securely corked, labelled and capsuled, as laid down in sub-rule (3) of rule 18 of these rules, except :—

(a) in the case of country spirit

(i) licensees for the sale of country spirit in the Nasirabad sub-division of the Sibi District and the Kachhi Railway district,

(ii) Military units authorised under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, to draw country spirit in bulk, and

(iii) a person holding a permit for the possession of country spirit in bulk under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947,

who may draw country spirit in bulk in containers to be brought by them.

(b) in the case of Indian-made foreign liquor,

(i) licensees for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption 'on' the premises, and

(ii) Military units authorised under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, to draw Indian-made foreign liquor,

who may draw Indian-made foreign liquor in bulk in containers to be brought by them.

(c) in the case of holders of licenses for the sale of rectified spirit and denatured spirit, who may, if they so desire, draw rectified spirit and denatured spirit in bulk in containers to be brought by them.

(7) The following procedure shall be followed for the issue of spirit from the distillery :—

(a) Every application for a distillery pass for the removal of spirit shall be made in writing in form Exc-42 to the Inspector. The application shall be accompanied by :—

(i) a treasury receipt as a proof of the prepayment of duty leviable at the rates for the time being prescribed for the purpose, and

(ii) a certificate or permit required under the relevant sub-rule (13) below, such certificate or permit being either a general one for the purpose of removals to be made from time to time or a special one for the purpose of a single removal.

(b) On receipt of the application and after satisfying himself that it is in order, the Inspector shall initial the application and send it to the licensee, who shall sign the application in token of the fact that the spirit required is in stock and that he has received the cost price of the spirit to be removed.

(8) The issue of country spirit and Indian-made foreign liquor from the distillery to the Military units shall, in addition to the procedure laid down in sub-rule (7) above, be subject to the restrictions and procedure as laid down in the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, so far as they relate to the issue of such spirit to the Military units.

(9) The treasury receipt referred to in sub-rule (7) (a) (i) above shall be affixed to the counterfoil of form Exc-39 or form Exc-39-A, as the case may be, by the Inspector.

(10) In calculating duty on bottled spirit, twenty four half pints, twelve pints and six quart bottles shall be reckoned as one gallon.

(11) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (7) above so far as the treasury receipt is concerned, spirit may be removed from the distillery if the removal of such spirit is authorised under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, for export to other provinces and Indian State without payment of duty.

(12) If the Inspector is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to remove the spirit, the still-head duty has been paid and that the licensee has received the cost price of the spirit, he shall issue the spirit. At the same time he shall make over a pass in form Exc-39 or Exc-39-A, as the case may be, sending a duplicate copy to the Inspector of the district of destination.

(13) A distillery pass for the removal of spirit may be granted in favour of any of the following persons only, namely :—

(a) a person certified to be holding a license in British Baluchistan to sell such spirit by wholesale or retail; provided that spirit shall not be issued to a person holding a license in form Exc-14.

(b) the manager of a distillery in respect of spirit issued as samples; provided that

(i) spirit issued as samples does not exceed three London Proof gallons per month,

(ii) samples are issued in bottles of the sizes specified in rule 18(3) above or in bottles of any size smaller than quarter bottles.

(c) an officer of Government in respect of spirit removed by him in his official capacity.

(d) a person holding a permit for the possession of country spirit under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947.

(e) a person holding a permit for the possession of rectified spirit and denatured spirit under the British Baluchistan Rectified Spirit

Rules, 1947 and British Baluchistan Denatured Spirit Rules, 1947, respectively.

(f) Military units authorised under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, to draw country spirit or the Indian-made foreign spirit.

(g) a person holding a permit signed by an officer duly authorised in that behalf authorising the export of spirit to another British Indian province or Indian State.

XXIII.—Prices.

Rule 23 (1) The issue price of country spirit and cost of bottles of country spirit shall be fixed, at his discretion, by the Excise Commissioner, annually in the month of January or thereafter, the rate of country spirit being fixed so as to allow a reasonable profit in accordance with the cost of production and those of bottles on the prevalent market prices.

(2) The licensee shall be bound to allow to the retailers of country spirit refund in respect of second-hand empty bottles tendered in sound condition at the distillery premises upto the actual number of bottles issued to them. No second-hand Baluchistan Excise bottles except those tendered by the licensed vendors of spirit shall be admitted into the distillery.

(3) In making refunds to the country spirit vendors, the licensee will be allowed to deduct, from the full cost fixed by the Excise Commissioner under sub-rule (2) above, so as to cover incidental charges such as breakage and washing etc., such amount as the Excise Commissioner may fix, at his discretion.

(4) The licensee shall be entitled to charge to the country spirit vendors over and above the cost of bottles fixed by the Excise Commissioner, charges on account of bottling, labelling, corking, capsuling, etc., which shall be fixed by the Excise Commissioner at his discretion.

(5) The licensee shall not be entitled to make any additional charges from the country spirit vendors except for packing material consisting of (i) straw covers and (ii) Bags or packing cases, from those who wish to purchase the material from him.

XXIV.—General.

Rule 24. The Excise Commissioner may, in writing, grant exemption from the operations of any of these rules, in respect of present buildings, plant and apparatus of existing distilleries, which do not conform with the provisions of these rules.

Notification No. A-8-Ex., dated the 2nd November 1943, shall be treated as cancelled with effect from the 1st August 1947.

H140GI

FORM EXC-78.

Application for a license under section 14 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915).

To

The Excise Commissioner in Baluchistan, Quetta.

Dated at _____, the _____ 19 ____.

Application of _____ resident, or carrying on business at _____.

The undersigned, _____ for himself
acting on behalf of _____
beg to apply for a license (construct and) work and possess a distillery under section 14 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), at _____ in the district of _____.

2. The applicant desires† to work _____ stills of the following size and description, namely, _____.

3. In the event of a license being granted, the applicant proposes‡ to commence working the distillery on the _____.

4. Plans and statements of the premises and buildings to be used as a distillery and for store-rooms and other purposes connected with the business of distillation are annexed for approval. The applicant undertakes§ to erect buildings and to make all necessary structural or other alterations and additions to the premises and buildings which the Excise Commissioner may from time to time approve or direct, and in all respects to conform to the Excise Commissioner's directions as to the maintenance of the premises and buildings in a proper state in regard both to the repair and condition of the buildings and premises and their sanitation and suitability to the purposes of a distillery under the rules in that behalf for the time being in force.

(5) The applicant undertakes|| to comply in all respects with—

(a) the provisions of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915) and Rules made thereunder applicable to the distillery or its working or possession ;

(b) the conditions which may be entered in the license applied for.

(6) A certificate from the Civil Surgeon| Municipal Health Officer to the effect that there are no objections on sanitary grounds to the carrying on of the business of distillation in the locality, premises and buildings proposed is attached.

(7) Any further plans, estimates or information required will be promptly supplied,

(8) The applicant is/are ready and willing to deposit the sum of Rs----- as security for the due performance by him|them of each and all the requirements of the Regulation and Rules and the conditions of the license.

(Signed)*-----

*Here enter the full name and address of the applicant. If more than one person is concerned in obtaining a license, the full name and address of each such person must be given. If the application is from a firm, the full name and principal place of business of the firm and the names of each partner thereof must be stated. If the application is from a company, the registered name and office of the company and the name of the officer thereof making the application must be stated.

†Desires or desire, as the case may be.

‡Proposes or propose, as the case may be.

§Undertakes or undertake, as the case may be.

||Undertakes or undertake, as the case may be.

¶To be signed by each applicant (if more than one) or some person legally authorised to sign for him, or for the firm or company when the application is from a firm or company.

FORM EXC-79.

Distillery License.

License is hereby granted to----- under section 14 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915) to manufacture :—

- (a) country spirit,
- (b) foreign liquor,
- (c) rectified spirit,
- (d) denatured spirit,

in the premises herein specified, viz.----- upon the following conditions :—

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), and all rules made thereunder, and all rules made under any other law for the time being in force applicable to the manufacture, issue and sale of spirit.

2. A statement of the number, size, description and capacity of the stills which the licensee may erect or maintain under this license and plans and statements of the premises and buildings to be used as a distillery and for store-houses and other purposes connected with the business of distillation are annexed to this license.

The licensee shall not, without the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, erect other stills or otherwise alter these buildings and plant.

3. The licensee shall at all times maintain in a state of efficiency and good repairs to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Excise in

Baluchistan, the building and stills hereby licensed.

4. He shall furnish true statements, as may be required by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, in the form prescribed by rule.

5. He shall comply with all directions of the Excise Commissioner regarding the character or purity of the liquor to be manufactured, the stock of spirit or material to be maintained, and all other matters in which compliance is prescribed by rules made under the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915).

6. He shall not discontinue working the distillery (except in the case of closure for cleaning or repairing) without giving six months' notice in writing to the Excise Commissioner of his intention to cease work. He shall continue to fulfil the conditions of his license during the currency of the notice.

7. If the licensee infringes, or cause or permit any person to infringe, any of the conditions of this license, the Excise Commissioner may forthwith revoke and determine the license and forfeit to Government the whole or any part of any deposit made by the licensee under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947.

8. The licensee shall pay regularly and by due date all payments which may become due to Government and in default thereof the Excise Commissioner may forfeit to Government the whole, or any part of any security furnished by him.

9. The Excise Commissioner may give the licensee notice in writing that his license will determine at the expiry of not less than one year from the date of the notice.

10. If the licensee from any cause, physical or mental, becomes incapable of carrying on business, or dies or becomes insolvent, or (in case the licensee is a company) is wound up, the Excise Commissioner may either (i) cancel the license, or (ii) continue it in the name of the legal representative of the licensee.

11. Upon the revocation, cancellation or determination of the license under the preceding conditions, the licensee or his representative shall forthwith cease distilling and shall cease to use the buildings and plant for the purpose for which they were licensed. Neither the licensee nor any other person shall be entitled to any compensation or damages whatever, in respect of revocation, cancellation or determination of the license.

Sd.....

Dated-----.

Excise Commissioner in Baluchistan.

FORM EXC-80.

Register showing the levy of overtime fee.

Month and date	Name and particulars of holiday.	Details regarding working of distillery connected with the manufacture etc. of—			Time and date when notice to work the distillery was received	Signature of Excise Inspector	Rate of overtime fee per day or part of day	Total amount due	No. and date of chalan under which payment was made in the treasury	Remarks
		Spirit	Wash	Bub						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM EXC-81.

Licensee's General Register

(To be maintained by the licensee and to be available at all times for inspection by the Inspector and Inspecting Officers).

Quantity of distilling base in stock on the 1st and 15th of each month.			Date and hour in each week of which after previous notice has been duly given to the Inspector all stills will be worked off for taking of account		Quantity of distilling base used in each fermentation vat for the preparation of the main wash		
Date	Name	Quantity (Maunds)	Date	Hour	Fermentation Vat No.	Date	Hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Quantity of distilling base used in each fermentation vat for the preparation of the main wash			Declaration of any addition to the main wash of which previous notice has been duly given to the Inspector				
Distilling base			When added		Material added	If bub, the No. of bub vat from which transferred	Quantity added
Name	If molasses, specific gravity	Quantity maunds & decimals of maunds	Date	Hour			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Quantity and specific gravity of main wash

Observed initial, or, in the case of main wash to which any addition has been made, the calculated initial		Attenuated wash, final		Disposal of wash				Remarks.
Quantity	Specific gravity	Quantity	Specific gravity	Passed into still or stills Nos.	For distillation (Serial No. to be ascertained from Inspector)	On date	Quantity	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

FORM EXC-82

BUB REGISTER

(To be maintained separately by every licensee and by every Distillery Inspector.)

Bub Vat No. _____.

Serial No. of fermentation	Date & hour of entry		Distilling base used for starting the bub and for continuing it			Balance account of distilling base	
	Date	Hour	Whether gur, molasses or mahua	If molasses, its specific gravity	Quantity (maunds & decimals of maund)	whether addition (+) subtraction (—) or balance (=)	Quantity (Maunds & decimals of maund)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details of transference				Gauge reading including readings taken immediately before any transfer and immediately after any addition		Remarks	
Transferred to F. Vat. No.	Gallons	Quantity (maunds and decimals of maund) of distilling base in the bub transferred	Original specific gravity as ascertained for bub less than 24 hours old or as declared by proprietor for bub more than 24 hours old	Gallons	Specific gravity		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

FORM EXC-83.

GENERAL REGISTER

(To be maintained by every Distillery Inspector and to be re-written and brought up to date annually in June).

PART 1.—Buildings.

Serial No.	Detailed description of building.	Purpose for which used	Remarks
1	2	3	4

PART 2.—Plant.

Serial No.	Detailed description of Plant	Capacity (gallons)	Serial No. of building in which situate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

PART 3.—Locks.

Date when received.	Lock No.	When taken into use	Where placed	When taken out of use	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	7

PART 4.—*Hydrometers.*

Date when received	No. of instrument	When taken into use	When taken out of use	How disposed of	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

PART 5.—*Saccharimeters.*

Date when received	No. of instrument	When taken into use	When taken out of use	How disposed of	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

PART 6.—*Thermometers*

No. of instruments in hand	No. received	Date when received.	Defective instruments.			Remarks
			No. taken out of use	Date	How disposed of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PART 7.—*Test glasses*

No. in hand	Number received	Date when received	No. of glasses broken or otherwise disposed of	Date of breakage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

PART 8.—*Standard measures.*

Date when received	Capacity	Remarks
1	2	3

PART 9.—*Standard weights*

Date when received	Kind of weight	Remarks
1	2	3

PART 10.—*Gauging Rods.*

Date when received	Length of rod in inches and tenths	When taken into use	Number and designation of vessel on which placed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

PART 11.—*Government Furniture.*

Serial No.	Date of receipt	Name of article with description.	No. of pieces.	Cost	Initial	Date of disposal	Value realised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PART 12.—*Price current of country spirit.*

Date	Price per gallon exclusive of duty.					Remarks
	Proof strength					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PART 13.—*Monthly distillery return.*

Date	Stock of distilling base (From Register Exc-86.)			Minimum stock required under the rules	Stock of empty bottles.		
	Kind	On hand at date	Quantity in mds.		Kind of bottles	Quantity in hand in gross	Quantity required in gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Class of spirit	Price per gallon of bulk, plain and spiced spirit exclusive of duty and price per dozen of bottled, plain and spiced spirit (quarts, pints and half pints) (including duty).				From registers Exc-90, Exc-92 and Exc-93.	
	Proof strength	20 U. P.	40 U. P.	10 U. P.	Balance in hand at date of last account L. P. gallons	Passed into stock since last account L.P. gallons
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(a) Plain. (b) spiced. (c) Special spiced. (d) Matured spirit. (e) Brandy. (f) Malt whisky. (g) other whisky. (h) coloured rum. (i) Gin. (j) Recti-spirit. (k) Denatured spirit						

From registers Exc-90, Exc-92 and Exc-93:—*contd.*

Issued since last account L. P. gallons to						Balance actually in stock at present date L. P. gallons.
British Baluchistan	Other provinces	Indian States			Total	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

FORM EXC-86.

Stock account of materials and ingredients used in the manufacture of spirits.
(To be maintained separately by every licensee and by every Distillery Inspector.)

Name of material :—

Minimum stock required :—

Date	Opening balance	Admitted	Taken out	Closing balance	Remarks.

FORM EXC-87.

List of persons employed in the distillery.
(To be maintained by Distillery Inspector).

Serial No.	Name of person	Father's name	Permanent address	Present address	Capacity in which employed.	No. of badge	Date of	
							Commencement of employment.	Termination of employment.

FORM EXC-88.

Main Wash Register

(To be maintained by every Distillery Inspector).

Fermentation No.	Time of first mixing		Distilling base of wash			No. of fermentation vat.
	Date	Hour	Name of base	If molasses, specific gravity	Quantity in each vat (maunds and decimals of maund)	
1	2	2	4	5	6	7

Materials used other than those shown in Columns 4 and 6

Bub, whether added in first setting up or after.

Date and hour of addition		Quantity (gallons)	Original specific gravity as ascertained for bub less than 24 hours old and declared for bub more than 24 hours old	Quantity of distilling base in bub added.		Water (if any) added after first setting up		
				Name	Quantity (maunds and decimals of maund.)	Date and hour of addition		Quantity (gallons)
Date	Hour	10	11	12	13	Date	Hour	16
8	9					14	15	

Reading to be recorded as soon as the wash has been set up originally and immediately before and after any subsequent addition of bub or water and immediately before wash is drawn off for distillation

Date and hour		Quantity (Gallons)	Specific gravity	Total quantity of distilling base in each vat (maunds & decimals of maund)	Calculated original gravity of wash to which any addition has been made
Date	Hour				
17	18	19	20	21	22

Total degrees of attenuation	Serial No. of distillation to which drawn off	Total and calculation to be entered for each serial distillation when the wash for such serial distillation has been completely passed in				Remarks.
		Passed to still No.	Total quantity passed in gallons	Average degrees of attenuation	Total of distilling base (maunds and decimals of maund)	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

FORM EXC-89.

Abstract of Distillery Operations.

(To be maintained by every Distillery Inspector).

Serial No. of distillation	Register No. of still or stills used	Date and hour of			
		Commencement of distillation		Completion of distillation	
		Date	Hour	Date	Hour
1	2	3	4	5	6

Account of unfinished spirit in the receiver or receivers of a still or set of stills working in combination, and so connected during distillation with such still or set, that spirit may pass between the receiver and the still or set of stills, but nowhere else : To be taken at the commencement and the end of each period during which such still or set of stills is at work.

Quantity at the commencement

In receiver No.	Bulk gallons	Strength	Gallons L. P.
7	8	9	10

Account of unfinished spirit in the receiver or receivers of a still or set of stills working in combination, and so connected during distillation with such still or set, that spirit may pass between the receiver and the still or set of stills, but nowhere else : To be taken at the commencement and the end of each period during which still or set of stills is at work.

(Quantity at the end)

In receiver No.	Bulk gallons	Strength	Gallons L. P.
11	12	13	14

Account of wash used to be entered on completion of distillation

Vat No.	Gallons of wash	Degrees of attenuation	Distilling base in wash used	
			Name	Quantity (maunds and decimals of maund)
15	16	17	18	19

Outturn to be entered at completion of distillation or re-distillation

Unfinished spirit, difference between columns 14 and 10 of this register.	Spirit removed from receivers for re-distillation		
	From receiver No.	For distillation	L. P. gallons.
20	21	22	23

Outturn to be entered at completion of distillation or re-distillation (concluded)

Finished spirit passed to store		Net outturn.
Date	L. P. Gallons	
24	25	26

Calculation of outturn of spirits, both finished and unfinished on quantity of wash and distilling base and on attenuation.

Proof gallons per 100 gallons of wash	Proof gallons for each maund of distilling base when the wash used in from one base only		Degrees of attenuation in each 100 gallons of wash for each L. P. gallon of spirit.
	Name of base	L. P. gallons per maund.	
27	28	29	30

Difference on re-distillation

+	—	Increase or decrease per 100 gallons of spirit	Remarks.
31	32	33	34

FORM EXC-92.

Daily total of bulk spirit stored, issued, and in stock in the licensed distillery at— — — — —
(To be maintained by every Distillery Inspector.)

1	Date.
2	Class of spirits.
3	Last balance or when stock is taken actual balance in L.P. gallons.
4	Plain.
5	Spiced.
6	Received in bond from other distilleries.
7	After compounding.
8	After conversion into rectified spirit.
9	After denaturation.
10	For duty.
11	Free of duty in bond.
12	For bottling.
13	For compounding.
14	For conversion into rectified spirit.
15	For denaturation.
16	Balance L.P. gallons.
17	In vat No.
18	Class of spirit.
19	L.P. gallons.
20	L.P. gallons lost by drayage being the difference between columns 16 and 19.
21	percentage of drayage

FORM EXC-93.

Daily total of bottled spirit stored, issued, and in stock in the licensed distillery at-----

1	Data.
2	Class of spirit.
3	Ozs. 26-2/3.
4	Ozs. 13-1/3.
5	Ozs. 6-2/3.
6	L.P. gallons.
7	Ozs. 26-2/3.
8	Ozs. 13-1/3.
9	Ozs. 6-2/3.
10	L.P. gallons.
11	Ozs. 26-2/3.
12	Ozs. 13-1/3.
13	Ozs. 6-2/3.
14	Balance in L.P. gallons.
15	Ozs. 26-2/3.
16	Ozs. 13-1/3.
17	Ozs. 6-2/3.
18	L. P. gallons.
19	Dryage in L.P. gallons.
20	Percentage of dryage.

FORM EXC-39.

Pass No. _____ dated _____ for the removal of _____ Imperial gallons of bulk spirit as under issued from the distillery at _____ in the district of _____ of British Baluchistan.

(One copy to be given by the Inspector to the person removing the spirit to accompany the consignment and duplicate copy to be sent at once to the Excise Inspector of the district of destination and triplicate copy retained for record.)

Issued to _____

For business at _____

For removal to _____

No. of days for which the pass will remain in force _____

Import pass No. _____ dated _____ issued by _____.

Serial No. and description of each vessel	Details of labels and seals on each vessel	Weight of each vessel with packing etc. as issued	Description of contents in each vessel.			
			Class of spirit	Bulk gallons	Strength	Gallons equivalent L.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds. Srs. Chs.				

Degrees of obscuration (if any).	Duty on total quantity issued		Percentage of loss (if any) on transit on each vessel	Remarks.
	Total duty charged	Whether duty has been paid or is to be accounted for on bond		
8	9	10	11	12
				In this column officers inspecting vend premises should note on the pass, the dates when particulars regarding it were entered in the licensee's register and should then initial the pass and forward it to the Excise Inspector of the district.

Date on which the spirit is cleared from the distillery _____.

Distillery Inspector.

This pass is issued on the following conditions :—

- (1) The consignor shall despatch the spirit direct to its destination.
- (2) Bulk shall not be broken in the way, until the consignment has reached its destination, and been checked there by the Excise Inspector.
- (3) The consignee shall cause immediate information of the arrival of the consignment to be furnished to the Excise Inspector of the district of destination.

FORM EXC-39-A.

Pass No. _____ dated _____ for the removal of _____ Imperial gallons of bottles spirit as under issued from the _____ distillery at _____ in the district of _____ of British Baluchistan.

(One copy to be given by the Inspector to the person removing the spirit to accompany the consignment and duplicate copy to be sent at once to the Excise Inspector of the district of destination and triplicate copy retained for record).

Issued to _____

For business at _____

For removal to _____

No. of days for which the pass will remain in force _____

Import pass No. _____ dated _____ issued by the _____

Serial No.	Class of spirit	Details of issue						Degrees of observation	Total duty charged	Amount of manufacture and export duty or manufacture, supervision charges recovered on spirit exported	Chalan No.
		In dozens and bottles			In gallons						
		Quarts	Pints	Half pints	Bulk gallons	Strength	L.P. gallons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Whether duty has been paid or is to be accounted for on bond	Details of labels and seals on each package	Weight of each package with pack- ing, etc. as issued	Remarks.
13	14	15	16

In this column officers inspecting vend premises should note on the pass, the dates when particulars regarding it were entered in the licensee's register and should then initial the pass and forward it to the Excise Inspector of the district.

Date on which the spirit is cleared from the distillery _____

Distillery Inspector.

This pass is issued on the following conditions :—

- (1) The consignor shall despatch the spirit direct to its destination.
- (2) Bulk shall not be broken in the way, until the consignment has reached its destination and been checked there by the Excise Inspector.
- (3) The consignee shall cause immediate information of the arrival of the consignment to be furnished to the Excise Inspector of the district of destination.

FORM EXC 96.

Kind of spirit

Received from spirit store room for maturing.

1 Date of removal from spirit store room.	2 Progressive numbers of casks.	3 Year in which deposited in warehouse.	For ascertaining full capacity of casks.									13 Quantity (if any) drawn off per measure.	14 Ullage quantity.	15 Bung diameter.	16 Wet inches.	17 L. P. Gallons.	18 Observations.
			Weight of casks.			Proof.											
			4 Empty.	5 Full.	6 Of spirit.	7 Temperature.	8 Hydrometer indication.	9 Hydrometer strength.	10 Obscuration.	11 Actual strength.	12 Full capacity.						

Removed from warehouse to spirit store room after maturing

19 Date of removal.	For ascertaining quantity by Bung rod.				Proof.				29 L. P. Gallons.	Deficiency in cask after maturing.			33 Observation.	
	20 Bung diameter.	21 Wet inches.	22 Full capacity.	23 Ullage quantity.	24 Temperature.	25 Hydrometer indication.	26 Hydrometer strength.	27 Obscuration.		28 Actual strength.	30 L. P. Gallons.	31 Percentage.		32 Actual percentage allowable.

FORM EXC-104.

Personal ledger of each purchaser

Name and address of purchaser

Issues in gallons.						
Date.	Kind of spirit.			Duty.		Remarks.
	Bulk.	Quarts.	Total.	Realized.	Total.	

FORM EXC-105.

Stock account of spices, essences and colours in
the distillery.

(To be maintained separately by the licensee and the distillery Inspector).

Date.	Opening balance.	Quantity admitted.	Total.	Quantity taken out.	Closing balance.	Remarks.

FORM EXC-106.

Register of quantities and value of spices and colours used in the manufacture of spiced country spirit.

Nature of spices or colours.	Quantity issued.	Value according to licensee's invoices.	Other expenses.	Total.	Quantity of spirit for which used.	Remarks.

FORM EXC-107.

Monthly statement of spirit issued during the month of

Name of the person to whom issued.	Locality of premises.	Issued to the end of previous month.						
		Country spirit.			Indian-made foreign spirit.		Rectified spirit.	Denatured spirit.
		Plain.	Ordinary spiced.	Specially spiced.	Whisky Brandy Rum.	Gin.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Issued during the month under report.							Total issue to the end of the month under report.	
Country spirit.			Indian-made foreign spirit.		Rectified spirit.	Denatured spirit.	Plain.	Ordinary spiced.
Plain.	Ordinary spiced.	Specially spiced.	Whisky Brandy Rum	Gin.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

FORM EXC-107—*conold.*

Total issue to the end of the month under report— <i>conold.</i>					Duty.			Remarks.
Country spirit.	Indian-made foreign spirit.		Rectified spirit.	Denatured spirit.	Previous Total.	Realised during the month under report.	Progressive total.	
Specially spiced.	Whisky Brandy Rum.	Gin.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

NOTE.—Total in column 25 against each entry should be supported by the treasury receipts.

FORM EXC-42.

To
The Distillery Inspector,

Sir,
It is requested that permission may please be given for the removal of _____ gallons of _____
2. Rupees _____ being the amount of duty thereon have been credited at the _____
_____ treasury and receipt No. _____ dated _____, granted by the said
treasury is enclosed.
3. The _____ will be transported by train/lorry/ _____
packed in _____ bags/cases/casks/drum.
4. _____ will receive _____
Details of _____

Station, _____
dated _____, _____
Name and address of the purchaser/Licensee or his recognized agent.
The cost of _____ required by the purchaser/licensee has been received by me.
Signature of the licensee or the recognized representative of the distillery contractor.

FORM EXC-45.
Inspector's Diary.

Time of entry.		Particulars of gauges, proofs and gravities taken.				
Date.	Hour 0 to 24.	Whether wash, bub or spirit.	No. of vessel or receptacles.	Inches and tenths of an inch as shown by dipping rod.	Quantity (Bulk gallons).	Thermometer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

		Details as to the use of lock.		Remarks.	Signature of Inspector or Sub Inspector by whom entries were made.
Hydrometer or saccharometer.	Result	Vessel, pipe, store room, door, etc. on which used.	Whether put on or taken off.		
8	9	10	11	12	13

Quetta, the 6th August 1947

No. A/72(47)-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 13, 14 and 62 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules.

I.—SHORT TITLE.

Rule 1. These rules may be called 'The British Baluchistan Wine Rules, 1947.' They shall come into force on the 1st August 1947.

II.—DEFINITIONS.

Rule 2.—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(i) 'Regulation' means Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915).

(ii) 'License' means a license granted under section 14 of the Regulation.

(iii) 'Inspector' means the Inspector in charge of manufactory and includes Sub Inspector.

(iv) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules.

(v) 'Manufactory' means the room or building specified in the license granted under these rules for the manufacture of Baluchistan wine.

(vi) 'Baluchistan wine' means wine, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit, prepared from grapes or raisins or any other base approved by the Excise Commissioner at the manufactory specified in the license.

(vii) 'Must' means the fresh pressed juice of grapes.

III.—GRANT OF LICENSES.

Rule 3. Rules 3 (1) to 3 (6) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, except that the security required shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 and that the license shall be granted in form Exe-99.

IV.—PERIOD OF LICENSES.

Rule 4. Rules 4 (1) and 4 (4) and (5) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

V.—INSPECTION.

Rule 5. Rules 5 (1) to 5 (8) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

VI.—MANAGEMENT AND WORKING OF THE MANUFACTORY.

Rule 6. Rules 6 (1) to 6 (12) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

VII. (a) THE COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSURE OF MANUFACTORY WORK AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.

(b) ACCOUNTS AND REGISTER.

(c) THE UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

(d) LOCKS.

(e) STORE VATS.

Rule 7. Rules 7 (1) to 7 (12), 9 (1) to 9 (9), 10 (1) to 10 (7), 12 (1) to 12 (6), 17 (1),

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17 (4), and 17 (5) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

Rule 8. The licensee and the Inspector shall keep separately an accurate account in forms Exe-100 and Exe-108. The accounts books maintained by the licensee shall be open to inspection by the Excise Commissioner, Collector of the District, Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, Inspector and any other person specially empowered in this behalf by the Excise Commissioner, Collector or the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

VIII.—MANUFACTURE.

Rule 9(1) Whenever any operation connected with the manufacture or bottling of wine is about to take place, the licensee shall send an intimation in form Exe-109 to the Inspector, who shall inspect the manufactory and complete necessary registers and records.

(2) Immediately after the wine has been manufactured and is ready for storage, a return in form Exe-110 shall be submitted by the licensee to the Inspector. The Inspector shall immediately check the quantity of wine manufactured and taken on stock and shall be responsible for seeing that the duty at the rate prescribed under the British Baluchistan Excise Fiscal Orders, 1947, is recovered from the licensee within 24 hours of the submission of return in form Exe-110.

(3) Before bringing any label into use, the licensee shall submit exact copies thereof in triplicate to the Excise Commissioner. The Excise Commissioner, if he approves of the label, shall number it and affix his official seal. One copy will be retained in the Excise Commissioner's office for record; one copy will be sent to the Inspector and the third copy will be sent to the licensee for information and record. The licensee shall comply with such instructions as the Excise Commissioner may issue regarding any label. The approval of a label by the Excise Commissioner merely implies that there is no objection to the label from the standpoint of the Excise administration. It does not grant a copyright.

(4) All operations connected with the manufacture of wine, filtration and bottling shall be conducted under the supervision of the Inspector.

(5) Nothing in these rules justifies the use on a label or in an advertisement to words stating or implying that the wine is sold or prepared under a Government guarantee or supervision as to contents or quality.

(6) The licensee shall have samples of freshly prepared wine analysed at his own expense through the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan in June and December each year. The samples shall be drawn in the manner prescribed in rule 5 of these rules. The bottling of wine from which samples have been drawn shall not be permitted unless the result of analysis establishes the quantity to be satisfactory.

IX.—WASTAGE AND LOSS.

Rule 10 (1). When wine upon which duty has been charged or paid is destroyed, while on the licensed premises of the licensee, by accident or fire, or other unavoidable cause, or when such

wine, whether it has left the licensed premises or not becomes unfit for consumption, the Excise Commissioner may on receipt of a formal claim from the licensee, through the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, order a remission or refund of duty.

(2) If the wine has been returned, the fact must be reported to the Inspector as soon as invoice has been received, and the consignment checked on receipt and a claim prepared and attested by the Inspector at once.

(3) If the wine has been destroyed by accident or fire or other unavoidable cause or has been spoiled while on the licensed premises, as soon as the fact comes to the notice of the licensee, he must report it and if the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan is satisfied a claim will be prepared and attested by the Inspector. But no refund will be given if there is reason to believe that the wine has been spoiled more than six months before it was brought to notice.

(4) The claim must contain :—

(a) a declaration that the wine which is the subject of the claim was manufactured by the licensee ;

(b) a statement of the circumstances to which the claim is due ;

(c) a statement of the date or dates on which the wine was manufactured, and the quantity and original gravity of each lot of wine referred to in the claim ;

(d) a statement (when wine unfit for consumption is the subject of claim) that it is proposed to dispose of the wine either (i) by destroying, (ii) by converting it into vinegar or (iii) by re-distillation.

(5) When required to do so, the licensee must give satisfactory proof of any fact mentioned in the claim.

(6) Any remission or refund that is granted shall be at the rate at which the wine which is the subject of claim was charged.

(7) The necessary calculations shall be as follows :—

(a) When the wine that is the subject of the claim has not left the licensed premises of the licensee, a deduction of two per cent. shall be made from the actual quantity in gallons of such wine. The amount to be refunded or remitted shall be calculated on the remainder.

(b) When the wine that is the subject of the claim has left the licensed premises of the licensee, a deduction of 10 per cent. shall be

made from the actual quantity in gallons of such wine. The amount to be remitted or refunded shall be calculated on the remainder.

(8) When the Excise Commissioner's orders to that effect have been received, the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan shall make the remission or refund either (a) when the claim is in respect of destroyed wine, at once, or (b) when the claim is in respect of wine unfit for consumption, as soon as the Inspector furnishes a certificate in form Exc-111 that the wine has, with the previous sanction of the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, been either (i) destroyed, (ii) distilled or (iii) turned into vinegar in his presence and in the presence of another officer deputed by the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan.

X.—GENERAL RULES REGARDING THE ISSUE OF WINE.

Rule 11 (1) No bulk wine shall be issued.

(2) No bottled wine shall be issued in quantities of less than two gallons, except when spirit is issued as a sample in accordance with sub-rule (13) (b) of rule 22 of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947.

(3) The licensee shall, if required to do so by the Excise Commissioner, issue wine only in specified strength.

(4) No wine shall be issued, except under a pass granted by the Inspector.

(5) Rules 22 (5) to 22 (13) of the British Baluchistan Distillery Rules, 1947, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

XI.—GENERAL.

Rule 12 (1) The rules applying to transport and export of Indian made foreign liquor issued under the British Baluchistan Foreign Liquor and Country Spirit Rules, 1947, shall, as far as practicable, apply to the transport and export of Baluchistan wine. The export of Baluchistan wine shall, at the same time, be governed by the rules in force in the province or State to which the wine is being exported.

(2) Notification No. Z/178(41)/2196-Exc., dated the 23rd February 1942 is hereby cancelled.

EXC-99.

License for the manufacture of Baluchistan Wine.

Whereas ———— has/have applied for a license to manufacture wine at ———— in the district of ———— And whereas the Excise Commissioner is satisfied that a license should be granted :

Now, therefore, the Excise Commissioner in Baluchistan hereby licenses the aforesaid—
— to manufacture wine in his[their manu-
factory to be located at the premises specified
below and issue it from the said manufactory
in bottles, subject to the following conditions
to be observed by the said—.

1. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), and all rules made thereunder, and all rules made under any other law for the time.

2. He shall comply with all directions of the Excise Commissioner regarding the character or purity of the wine to be manufactured and all other matters in which compliance is prescribed by rules made under the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915).

3. If the licensee infringes, or cause or permit any person to infringe, any of the conditions of this license, the Excise Commissioner may forthwith revoke and determine the license and forfeit to Government the whole or any part of any deposit made by the licensee under the British Baluchistan Wine Rules, 1947.

4. The licensee shall pay regularly and by due date all payments which may become due to Government and in default thereof the Excise Commissioner may forfeit to Government the

whole, or any part of any security furnished by him.

5. The Excise Commissioner may give the licensee notice in writing that his license will determine at the expiry of not less than one year from the date of notice.

6. If the licensee from any cause, physical or mental, becomes incapable of carrying on his business, or dies or becomes insolvent, or (in case the licensee is a company), is wound up, the Excise Commissioner may either (i) cancel the license, or (ii) continue it in the name of the legal representative of the licensee.

7. Upon the revocation, cancellation or determination of the license under the preceding conditions, the licensee or his representative shall forthwith cease manufacturing wine and shall cease to use the buildings and plant for the purpose for which they were licensed. Neither the licensee nor any person shall be entitled to any compensation or damages whatever, in respect of revocation, cancellation or determination of the license.

8. The license carries with it the privilege of bottling.

Dated—

Sd.

Excise Commissioner,
in Baluchistan.

FORM EXC-100.

Register of manufacturing operations in the manufactory located at—

Name of Agent in charge from— to—
Grapes.

Receipts.				Issues, i.e., quantity in the must set up each time.				
Date of supply.	Source of supply.	Invoice or way-bill number and date.	Quantity received.	Serial No.	Date.	Quantity (lbs.).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Quantity of water.	Date when wine is Drawn.	Date when wine is put into settling	Date of bottling the wine.	Total quantity of wine manufactured	Number of bottles filled to capacity with	Quantity of wine in the	Wastage in bottling column (12) minus	Remarks with initial of the
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

FORM EXC-100

Register of manufacturing operation : in the manufactory located at - - - - -

Name of Agent from - - - - - to - - - - -

Grapes :

Receipts.															Issues, i.e., quan- tity in the 'must', set up each time.
1 Date of supply.	2 Source of supply.	3 Invoice or way-bill number and date.	4 Quantity received.	5 Serial number.	6 Date.	7 Quantity (lbs.).	8 Quantity of water added.	9 Date when wine is drawn off after filtration.	10 Date when wine is put into settling cask.	11 Date of bottling the wine.	12 Total quantity of wine manufactured (measured before bottling).	13 Number of bottles filled to capacity with the quan- tity in the last bottle if only partially filled.	14 Quantity of wine in the bottles.	15 Wastage in bottling [column (12) minus column (14)].	16 Remarks with initials of the Inspector/Licensee.

- NOTE 1.—A person or persons nominated by the licensee shall be in charge of the operations for the manufacture of the wine.
2. The wine should be drawn off completely from the fermenting, filtering and settling vessels. The wine so manufactured from one set up should be bottled in one operation.
3. The bottles should be invariably of uniform capacity and filled to the marked capacity and sealed (here enter capacity of a bottle). This capacity multiplied by the number of bottles shown in column (13) with any quantity partially filled in the last bottle would give the quantity to be shown in column (14).
4. The total of columns (4), (7), (8), (12) and (14) should be struck every month with progressive totals at the end of each month till the end of the year ending with the 31st March.
5. The quantity shown in column (14) should be immediately carried over to form Exc-108.

FORM EXC-108.

Stock and issue register of Baluchistan wine in the manufactory located at - - - - -

Agent in charge

from - - - - - to - - - - -

Date.	Quantity brought forward from column (14) of Form Exc-100.	Quantity brought forward from column (8) of this form of the previous date.	Total quantity.	Issues.			Balance i.e. stock in hand. [Column (4) minus Column (7)].	Remarks with initials of the Inspector/Licensee.
				Name of licensee.	Quantity issued to each licensee.	Total issues for the day.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- NOTE 1.—A person or persons nominated by the licensee shall be in charge of the operations for the manufacture of the wine.
2. The totals of columns (2), (6) and (7) should be struck every month with progressive totals at the end of the year ending the 31st March.
3. The balance on the 31st March, if any, i.e. column (8) should be carried over to column (3) of the register for the next year and entered in red ink.
4. If the entries in the register Exc-100 and Exc-108 are correct, the following equations will hold good with reference to the yearly figures :—
Column (14) of Exc-100 = Column (2) of Exc-108 Register Exc-108.
Column (8) = Column (7).
Column (2) plus red ink entry in column (3) if any, minus column (7) = Column (8). i.e., the red ink entry in column 3 or the next year.

FORM EXC-109.

Intimation of manufacture.

To

The Inspector_____.

Sir,

I|We have the honour to inform you that about_____gallons of 'Must' (fresh pressed juice of grapes) is going to be set up in the manufactory located at_____. The fermentation is expected to start on_____ and to be completed on_____.

Dated_____

Sd.

Licensee.

FORM EXC-110.

Return of Baluchistan wine manufactured.

To

The Inspector_____.

Sir,

Reference my|our intimation EXC-109 dated _____.

I|We have the honour to inform you that to-day_____gallons of wine have been secured by fermentation of_____gallons of 'Must' (fresh pressed juice of grapes) set up on_____.

Dated_____

Sd.

Licensee.

FORM EXC-111.

Certificate.

We hereby certify that_____gallons of wine manufactured by_____licensed manufacturer at_____, on which duty has been recovered, were taken account of by us.

We further certify that the wine in question :—

(i) was destroyed in our presence.

(ii) was sent up for distillation in our presence.

(iii) has since been turned into vinegar.

Dated this_____ day of_____.

Sd.

Sd.

Inspector.

Officer deputed
by the Superin-
tendent of Excise
in Baluchistan.

To

The Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, Quetta.

By order,

B. M. BACON,
Secretary.

ORDER

Quetta, the 8th August 1947

No. 839/10-46/PTC.—Under Rule 4.1 (1) (iii) of the British Baluchistan Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as amended by his Notification No. 549/10-46/PTC, dated the 27th May, 1947,

the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the Secretary, Public Works Department in Baluchistan, as an official member of the Provincial Transport Authority constituted under Section 44(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939).

H. D. M. SCOTT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of British Baluchistan
(Police Department).

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL, RESIDENT AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHI-
STAN, QUETTA

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th August 1947

No. 3499.—Doctor Abdul Majid Jaffar relinquished charge of his office as Assistant Surgeon, Mekran Levy Corps Hospital, Panjgur, on the afternoon of 9th July 1947 and was posted as Assistant Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer, Sandeman Hospital, Quetta with effect from the forenoon of 30th July 1947.

By order,

B. M. BACON,
Secretary.

Quetta, the 7th August 1947

No. C/31(46)EXC.I.—Rai Sahib Topan Lall, Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan, is granted two months leave on average pay with effect from the 4th August 1947 with permission to prefix Sunday 3rd August 1947.

No. C/31(46)EXC.II.—Mr. Akbar Hussain Razawi, Excise Inspector, Quetta-Pishin and Chagal Districts is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan vice Rai Sahib Topan Lall granted leave with effect from 4th August 1947 forenoon.

By order,

B. M. BACON,
Secretary.

Peshawar, the 7th August 1947

I

No. 14250/M/IX.M. 19.—Gazette Notification No. 13967/M/IX.M. 19, dated the 2nd August, 1947 is hereby cancelled.

II

No. 14251/M/IX.M. 19.—The following officiating appointments are ordered in the Pishin Scouts from the dates shown :—

To be Adjutant & Quarter Master

Lieut. B. G. Hamill (EC 16055) 16 Punjab, Wing Officer Pishin Scouts vice W/S Captain T. H. L. ILIFFE (EC 15381) died. 16th June 1947.

To be 2nd-in-Command & Wing Commander

Lieut. B. G. Hamill (EC 16055) 16 Punjab, Adjutant and Quarters Master Pishin

Scouts, vice Captain G. M. Tippets Aymer (I.A. 1064) reverted to Military duty. 16th July 1947.

By order, etc.

R. D. AMBROSE, *Brigadier,*
Secretary, Frontier Corps
North West Frontier.

Quetta, the 8th August 1947

No. 7/46-Agriculture. I.—Ch. Mohammad Ishaq B.Sc. (Agriculture officiating Biochemist (Canning) Department of Agriculture in Baluchistan in the scale of Rs. 200—15—350/20—650 was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 18th June 1947 for proceeding to U.S.A. for overseas studies.

2. No. 7/45-Agriculture II.—Mr. Bashir Akhtar M.Sc. (Agricultural) was appointed as officiating Biochemist (Class II) in the Canning-Scheme Department of Agriculture in Baluchistan, on Rs. 200—15—350/20—650/275 with effect from the 18th June, 1947 forenoon.

By order,

Sd. M. WORTH,
Secretary to the Agent to the
Governor General in Baluchistan,
in the Development Department.

Quetta, the 8th August 1947

No. 2479/D/II/2.—Probationary period of Jemadar Azram Gul, Orakazai-Alikhel of the Zhob Militia is hereby extended by 6 months with effect from the 4th June 1947.

W. H. FITZ MAURICE, *Colonel,*
Deputy Inspector General, Frontier Corps
for Inspector General & Secretary, Frontier
Corps, N.W.F.

Peshawar, the 11th August 1947

No. 14617/I.A.182/M.—I.E.C. 11771 Lieut Mahbub Ali F. F. Rifles attached R.A.E.C. seconded to Zhob Militia, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Baluchistan Administration with effect from 7th July 1947 has been appointed Education Officer Zhob Militia from the same date.

By order, etc.,

R. D. AMBROSE,
Brigadier,
Secretary, Frontier Corps, N.W.F.

KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY

NOTIFICATION

Kolhapur, the 5th August 1947

No. A-56/47.—Sardar Sahib Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, has been granted extension of leave on average pay for

one month with effect from the 1st August 1947 to 31st August 1947 (both days inclusive).

By order,

Sd. B. G. Khabade,
for Secretary to the Resident for
Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA

NOTIFICATION

Ajmer, the 8th August 1947

No. A/5.8.—This Administration notification No. 409/339-A/37, dated the 23rd December 1939 regarding the forfeiture to His Majesty of the book in English entitled "Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi" edited by one Prem Narain Agrawal and printed by Mathura Prasad Shivehare, Managing Director, the Fine Art Printing Press, Ajmer is hereby cancelled.

By order,

B. C. KAPUR,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer, the 8th August 1947

No. A/17-2-II.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (XXVI of 1881), read with the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. F.126/37-Public, dated the 1st April 1937, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare Friday, the 15th and Saturday the 16th August 1947, to be public holidays to be observed by the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer Branch, in celebration of the inauguration of the new Dominion of India.

By order,

B. C. KAPUR,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer, the 8th August 1947

No. A/17-2-II.—It is hereby notified that all Courts, Offices and Educational Institutions under the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, will be closed on Thursday, the 14th Friday, the 15th and Saturday the 16th August 1947, which will be observed as public holidays in celebration of the inauguration of the new Dominion of India.

By order,

B. C. KAPUR,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer, the 8th August, 1947

No. G/Munl-113.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (3) of section 246 of the Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation, 1925 (VI of 1925), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm and publish the

following byelaw framed by the Beawar Municipal Committee under section 102(2) of the said Regulation prescribing rates for the supply for water in modification of those fixed in rule 22 of this Administration's Notification No. 1022-C-548.C.C.]29, dated the 27th February 1932:—

The minimum should be Rs. 2-4-0 instead of Rs. 1-8-0 upto 3,000 gallons, Re. 1 per every additional 1,000 gallons upto 6,000 gallons, and above 6,000 gallons Rs. 1-4-0 per every 1,000 gallons. No change in pumping charge.

By order,

B. C. KAPUR,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer, the 13th August 1947

No. A/1-85.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908) as adapted by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, read with the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. F.126/37-Public, dated the 1st April 1937, the Chief Commissioner, is pleased to make the following amendments in his Notification No. A/1-85, dated the 24th July, 1943:—

(1) Substitute the following for item 1:—

1(a), Treasury Officer, Ajmer—Ajmer (except Nasirabad Cantonment area).

1(b) Extra Officer and Magistrate I Class, Ajmer—Nasirabad Cantonment area.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India.

Notification No. A/1-45, dated the 1st October, 1943 is hereby cancelled.

By order,

B. C. KAPUR,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer, the 14th August 1947

No. A/21-7-IV.—Consequent on the reversion of Khan Sahib Moinuddin Qureshi from the post of Railway Magistrate, Ajmer, with effect from the 15th August 1947, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following reversions, postings etc. in the Ajmer-Merwara Judicial Civil Service cadre with effect from the same date:—

1. Khan Sahib Moinuddin Qureshi, Railway Magistrate, Ajmer to officiate as Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer.

2. Mr. C. Jacob, Officiating Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer to officiate as Sub Judge, 1st Class, Ajmer.

3. Mr. Panna Lal Agarwal, Offg. Sub Judge, 1st Class, Ajmer to officiate as Additional Sub Judge, 1st Class, Ajmer.

4. Mr. B. K. D. Badgel, Offg. Additional Sub Judge, Ajmer to officiate as Second Addl. Sub Judge, Ajmer.

5. Syed A. A. Moini, Officiating Second Additional Sub Judge, Ajmer—Services to be dispensed with.

By order,

Sd. B. C. KAPUR,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

GINNING RETURN

Return showing quantity of cotton ginned in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara for the week ending 8th August 1947

Section 5A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), as subsequently amended.

Name of Division or Block.	QUANTITY (BY WEIGHT) OF COTTON GINNED (IN BALES OF 392 LBS. EACH).				District included in the book.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since the commencement of the season, i. e., since 1st September 19	During the corresponding period last year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ajmer-Merwara	Nil	Nil	11388.17	9413.760	

GAURI SHANKAR,
Superintendent,

for Deputy Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DELHI
PROVINCE, DELHI**

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 6th August 1947

No. F.7(5)|47-P.&D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to make the following amendment in the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1943, the same having been previously published with his Notification No. F.7(5)|47-P.&D., dated the 20th January, 1947.

Amendment.

In rule 3 of the said Rules :—

(1) to sub-rule (1), the following shall be added, namely :—

“and when any factory which was not in existence or was not engaged in any such industry in December in any year, during the next following calendar year engages or is about to engage in any such industry, the Statistics Authority shall serve such notice on the occupier of such factory as soon as may be, and the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply as if the period to which the return related were the portion of the said calendar year during which the factory is engaged in such industry ”;

(2) to sub-rule (2), the following shall be added, namely :—

“and when any factory which was not in existence or was not engaged in the sugar industry in June in any year, during the next following annual period as aforesaid engages or is about to engage in the said industry, the Statistics Authority shall serve such notice on the occupier of that factory as soon as may be, and the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply as if the period to which the return related were the portion of the said actual period during which the factory is engaged in the said industry ”.

By order,

M. S. SAIT,

*Secretary (Development) to the
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 7th August 1947

No. F.18(47)|47-LSG.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 117 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 read with notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F.126|37-Public, dated the 1st April 1947, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to direct that sub-rule (5) of rule 49 of the said rules shall be relaxed and shall not be enforced in any relevant case in the Delhi Province for a further period of two years ending the 30th September 1948.

By order,

RATAN LAL,

*Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 8th August 1947

No. F.7(143)|47-Home.—Mr. A.F.P. Hyde, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Lines, Delhi relinquished charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Lines, Delhi on the 28th July 1947 after-noon with effect from which date his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

By order,

J. P. RAY,

*Home Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 9th August 1947

No. F.1(1)|47-A.C.—It is hereby published for general information that in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's notification No. F.1(1)|47-A.C. dated the 17th July, 1947, Dr. Yudhvir Singh has been elected to serve on the Advisory Council for the Delhi Province vice Lala Jugal Kishore Khanna resigned.

By order,

A. S. BHATNAGAR,

*Secretary (Advisory Council) to the
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 9th August 1947

No. F.5(97)|46-Home-R&J.—The Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to accept the resignation of Khan Sahib Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Gondal, from the post of an Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.

2. The powers conferred on him in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. F.5(30)|44-Genl, dated the 31st July, 1944, are hereby withdrawn.

By order,

J. P. RAY,

*Home Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 11th August 1947

No. F.15(53)|47-C.S.—Mr. R. L. Kaushik, a Junior Grade Rationing Officer in the office of the Controller of Rationing, Delhi, was granted earned leave for 12 days with effect from the 15th July 1947.

By order,

K. RAM,

*Secretary (Rationing and Civil Supplies)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 12th August 1947

No. F.13(2)|47-P&D.(1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to exempt all shops and commercial establishments situated within the municipal limits of Delhi, New Delhi and Shahdara, the notified areas of the Civil Station

and Mehrauli and the Delhi Cantonment from the provision of section 4 of the said Act for the period from the 12th August 1947 to the 18th August, 1947 in order to enable them to cope with the exceptional pressure of business on the occasion of 'Id-ul-Fitar'. The said shops and commercial establishments are also exempted from the provisions of section 6 of the said Act during the twenty four hours preceding the 'Id' festival subject to the condition that no shop shall close later than 11 p.m. on that day, and provided further that the employee of every shop or commercial establishment the occupier of which avails himself of exemption from the provisions of the said sections shall be entitled to remuneration at twice the rate of their normal remuneration calculated by the hour.

By order,

M. S. SAIT,

*Secretary (Development),
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 12th August 1947

No. F.13(2)47-P&D.IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, as subsequently amended and extended to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to exempt all shops and Commercial Establishments situated within the Municipal limits of Delhi, New Delhi and Shahdara, the notified areas of the Civil Station, Mehrauli and the Delhi Cantonment from the provisions of section 6 and 7(1) of the said Act for the 15th, 16th and 17th August, 1947, being the days set apart in celebration of the inauguration of the new Dominion of India. The closing hours shall be 12 mid-night instead of 10 p.m.

M. S. SAIT,

*Secretary (Development),
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 12th August 1947

No. F.18(29)47-L.S.G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946, as extended to the Province of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is hereby pleased to authorise Mr. P. H. B. Wilkins, Registrar to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to make reports in writing of the facts constituting offences punishable under the said Act.

By order,

RATAN LAL,

*Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

Delhi, the 14th August 1947

No. F.7(155)47-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Police Act, 1861 (Act No. V of 1861) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to appoint the following Gazetted Officers of the Crown Representative Police, Neemuch as additional members

H140GI

of the Delhi Police with effect from the 1st August 1947. They will thus be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police Officer in the Delhi Province for the period they are employed in Delhi.

Commandant—Major R. J. O. Fox—
Superintendent of Police.

Adjutant—Mr. G. T. Beer, M.B.E.,
Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Lieutenant—S. I. Oliveira—Assistant
Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Chowdhry—Assistant
Superintendent of Police.

Captain T. A. Webster—Assistant Superin-
tendent of Police.

Mr. B. Rama Prasad—Deputy Superin-
tendent of Police.

Mr. Sher Zaman—Deputy Superintendent
of Police.

Mr. Wariam Singh—Deputy Superintend-
ent of Police.

Mr. Amar Singh—Deputy Superintendent
of Police.

KHURSHED AHMAD KHAN,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, DELHI.

Notice under Section 247(4) of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

In the matter of the Narain Chamber of
Commerce Ltd., Delhi. (In liquidation).

Whereas there is reasonable cause to believe that the liquidator is not acting in the matter of The Narain Chamber of Commerce Ltd. (In liquidation) and that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, it is hereby notified under 247(4) of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

Notice under section 247(4) of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

In the matter of the Delhi Central Bank
Limited, Delhi (In liquidation).

Whereas there is reasonable cause to believe that liquidators are not acting in the matter of the Delhi Central Bank Limited (In liquidation) and that the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, it is hereby notified under Section 247(4) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the Company will be dissolved.

NABI AHMED,
*Assistant Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Delhi.*

**IN THE COURT OF SH. MASUD AHMAD,
P.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE, INSOLVENCY
COURT, DELHI**

**ORDER OF ADJUDICATION
(Section 27, Act V, 1920.)**

Insolvency petition No. 8 of 1947 Bishamber Dial s/o Indraj, Caste Vaish Aggl. of Gali Bahuji, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. (Petitioner Insolvent).

Versus

•(See on reverse) of (Respondent Creditors.)

Pursuant to a petition, dated against (a) Mst. Pishto Devi etc. (Resdt. Creditors and on the application of (b) Bishamber Dial (Petitioner Insolvent) and on reading this petition and hearing the same it is ordered that the debtor be, and the said debtor is hereby, adjudged insolvent and it is directed that he do apply for his discharge within on or before 9th October 1947 from this day and Official Receiver to submit his report on 21st August 1947.

1. Mst. Pishto Devi d/o Mahadev Parshad Widow of Fateh Chand, Cast Vaish of Gali Bahuji, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 2. Narsingh Dass, Cast Vaish Aggarwal of at House Bishan Sarup, Contractor in Gali Mahabir, Teliwar, Delhi.

**PROCLAMATION UNDER SECTION 19 OF
THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT,
V OF 1920**

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons have applied to this Court to be adjudicated insolvent, and that their applications having been admitted, will be heard on the dates specified in column 4 of the statement below. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a Pleader :—

No. of case.	Name, parentage, occupation and place of residence of the —		Date fixed for hearing the applications.
	Petitioners.	Creditors.	
12 of 1947	1. Nur-ul-Haq son of Sh. Abdul Haq of Bara Bari Nawab Wazir Phatak Haba-sh Khan, Delhi. 2. Nur Ahmad s/o Nur-ul-Haq of Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.	1. Haji Mohd. Rafiq, son of Haji Mohd. Sadiq Caste Shelkh of Haveli Hassam-uddin Halder Balli-maran, Delhi. 2. Sh. Mohd Amin son of Haji Ahmad of Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 3. L. Meril Mal s/o Sodagar Mal of Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 4. Mohd Yusuf son of Haji Rahim Buksh of Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.	2-10-47

No. of the case.	Name parentage, occupation and place of residence of the —		Date fixed for hearing the application.
	Petitioners.	Creditors.	
13 of 1947	Pandit Maharaj Kishore son of Pandit Raj Kishore Caste Brahman of Mohalla Dassan, Delhi.	1. The commissioner of Income Tax Delhi and Punjab through the Collector, Delhi. 2. R. B. Dr. Hari Ram Nicholson Road, Delhi. 3. L. Ram Saran Das of Messrs Rameshwar Das Katra Chohan Chandni Chowk, Delhi (creditors.)	21-8-47
14 of 1947	Mohan Lal son of Lala Sant Lal by Caste Khatri of Gaudhi Gali, Fatehpuri, Delhi.	1. Collector Delhi Province. 2. Mst. Panjo Devi widow of Ram Gopal Gandhi Gali, Delhi.	21-8-47

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 5th day of August 1947.

(Seal.)

SH. MASOOD AHMAD,
P.C.S.,
Judge,
Insolvency Court.

**IN THE COURT OF MR. MAHARAJ
KISHORE, P.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE,
DELHI.**

**ADVERTISEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF
PROVISIONAL OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR**

Liquidation Case No. 8 of 1947

In the matter of Central Machine Industries Limited, 1 Ajmal Khan Road, Delhi. Petition filed by Mr. S. S. Kashyap s/o Bhagwan Chand a creditor of the Co. under section 162 of the Indian Companies Act.

The Court of District Judge, Delhi has by an order, dated the 11th day of August 1947 appointed Mr. Tiryogi Narain, Advocate Delhi Provisional Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 12th day of August 1947.

MAHARAJ KISHORE,
District Judge,
Delhi.

**IN THE COURT OF THE INSOLVENCY
JUDGE, AJMER-MERWARA**

Insolvency Case No. 7 of 1947

1. Madan Gopal son of Bodu Ram carrying on business of Shroff, Commission Agency, etc.

under the name and style of Messrs. Bodu Ram Madan Gopal, at Ajmer and under the name and style of Messrs. Ram Pershad Shyam Sunder at Kishengarh.

2. B. Sohanlal son of Ram Gopal carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Ramgopal Sohan Lal, Madangunj, Kishengarh.

3. Shrinivas Kamal Kishore a partnership firm carrying on business at Madangunj, Kishengarh through its partner Bhaironlal son of Lachmi Narain Bajaz.

4. Bisheswar Lal son Bishean Lal Agarwal carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Bishanlal Bisheswar Lal Naya Bazar Ajmer.

5. Ramesh Company a Partnership firm carrying on business of Commission Agency etc. at Naya Bazar, Ajmer through its partner Chitar Mal Dosi.....Creditors Petitioners.

Versus.

Panna Lal Oswal, carrying on business interalia under the name and style of Messrs. Ganesh Dass Jug Raj of Beawar.....Debtor.

Whereas the aforesaid Ramesh Company through its partner Chitar Mal Dosi has filed an application under sections 9 (1) and S. 13 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920 to

adjudge the above named debtor, Panna Lal insolvent. The application will be heard on 28th August, 1947 at 11 A.M. at Ajmer. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorised agent should appear in this court on the date fixed, if they desire to oppose the application. In default of appearance the application will be heard ex parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 28th day of July, 1947.

Schedule ' A '.

1. Bodu Ram Madan Gopal	29,632	15	0	and interest
2. Rampershad Shyam-sunder	4,096	13	0	do
3. Ram Gopal Sohan Lal	1,02,226	12	0	do
4. Shri Niwas Kamal Kishore	28,814	8	6	do
5. Ramesh Company	18,892	2	3	do
6. Bishan Lal Bisheswar-Lal	13,596	8	0	do
Total	19,80,89	10	9	

PAHLAD DASS BHARGAVA,

Clerk of Court,
Insolvency and Small Causes Court,
Ajmer.

